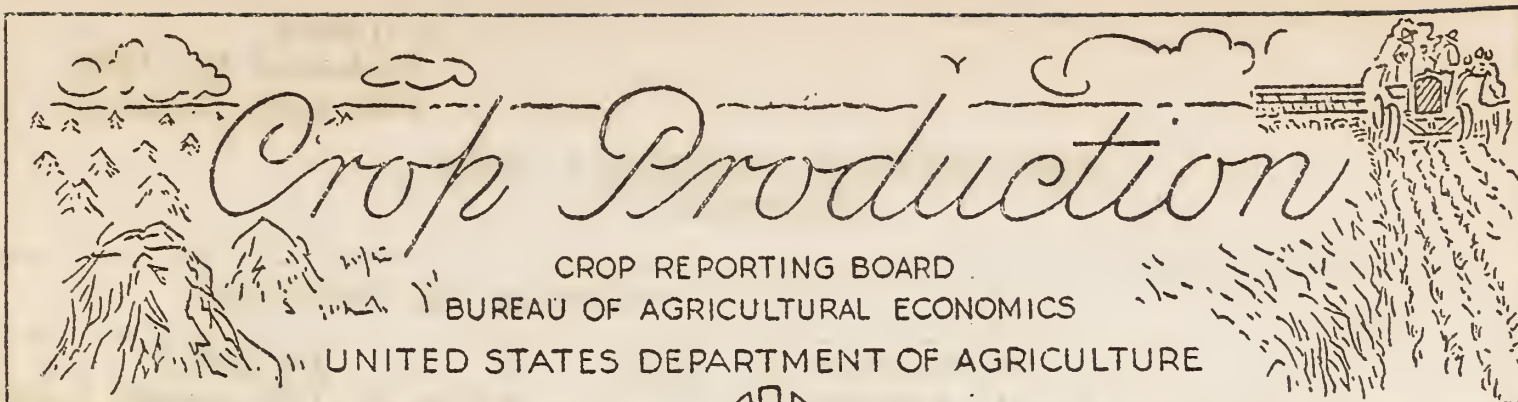


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Release: September 10, 1952

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average:	Indicated:		Average:	Indicated		
	1941-50	1951	Sept. 1, 1952 1/	1941-50	1951	Aug. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1952 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	34.7	36.2	38.7	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,135,689	3,185,237
Wheat, all....."	17.2	16.1	18.4	1,084,664	987,474	1,298,389	1,298,295
Winter....."	17.7	16.2	21.1	799,977	645,469	1,062,590	1,062,590
All spring...."	15.9	15.8	11.7	284,687	342,005	235,799	235,705
Durum....."	15.0	14.2	10.0	37,950	35,820	23,366	21,593
Other spring.."	16.1	16.0	11.9	246,738	306,185	212,433	214,112
Oats....."	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,266,025	1,263,886
Barley....."	24.9	27.1	26.9	306,127	254,668	218,047	221,138
Rye....."	12.1	12.4	11.7	28,095	21,410	15,759	15,759
Flaxseed....."	9.4	8.7	9.0	38,056	33,802	29,665	30,685
Rice...100 lb. bag	2/2,084	2/2,250	2/ 2,363	32,850	43,805	45,368	46,218
Sorghum grain..bu.	18.4	18.9	13.8	132,598	159,265	73,149	72,377
Cotton.....bale	2/267.6	2/271.9	2/ 270.0	11,775	15,144	14,735	13,889
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.45	1.36	101,072	108,461	99,646	102,417
Hay, wild....."	.88	.86	.76	12,539	12,563	10,767	11,083
Hay, alfalfa..."	2.20	2.26	2.15	34,283	42,937	40,430	41,089
Hay, clover and timothy 3/..."	1.38	1.49	1.44	30,242	32,035	30,054	31,043
Hay, lespedeza.."	1.07	1.07	.81	6,926	7,479	4,831	5,590
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 976	2/1,231	2/ 1,179	17,997	17,446	15,812	15,529
Peas, dry field "	2/1,270	2/1,298	2/ 1,209	6,011	3,763	2,712	2,697
Soybeans							
for beans....bu.	19.4	21.2	19.8	202,068	280,512	264,395	275,929
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	831	714	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,172,300	1,188,225
Potatoes.....bu.	180.4	240.7	238.1	414,525	325,708	335,421	337,685
Sweetpotatoes.."	93.0	91.8	87.9	57,703	28,278	28,268	29,669
Tobacco.....lb.	1,124	1,307	1,235	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,040,172	2,210,435
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	19.2	23.1	6,216	6,120	7,571	7,717
Sugar beets...."	13.2	15.2	15.0	10,013	10,485	9,939	10,166
Broomcorn....."	2/ 309	2/ 258	2/ 239	41	34	28	28
Hops.....lb.	1,289	1,535	1,581	48,789	63,239	61,063	61,342
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 78	5/ 79	5/ 70	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)				
	Average		1951		Indicated
	1941-50				Aug. 1, 1952 : Sept. 1, 1952
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 110,380	2/ 110,660	98,122	92,058	
Peaches....."	2/ 68,186	2/ 63,627	61,347	61,626	
Pears....."	2/ 30,306	2/ 30,028	29,902	29,833	
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,808	2/ 3,386	2,943	3,027	
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 191	2/ 230	202	202	
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 229	183	173	174	
Cranberries (5 States)...bbl.	2/ 770	910	---	908	
Pecans.....lb.	123,206	154,895	116,566	125,566	

Condition September 1

	Average	1950	1951	1952
	1941-50			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 3/:</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines...pct.	73	71	73	73
Grapefruit....."	63	61	44	48
Lemons....."	74	73	77	75

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
		Million pounds			Millions	
July.....	11,663	11,436	11,039	4,346	4,543	4,463
August.....	10,596	10,505	10,210	3,788	4,112	4,155
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	83,336	82,510	81,225	40,525	42,035	43,590

- 1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.
- 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
- 3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

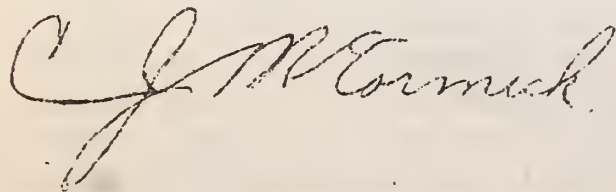
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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1941-50	1951	harvest, 1952	1952 percent of 1951
Corn, all.....	86,909	81,306	82,232	101.1
Wheat, all.....	63,354	61,424	70,407	114.6
Winter.....	45,245	39,762	50,278	126.4
All spring.....	18,110	21,662	20,129	92.9
Durum.....	2,579	2,518	2,165	86.0
Other spring.....	15,530	19,144	17,964	93.8
Oats.....	39,667	36,454	38,682	106.1
Barley.....	12,315	9,391	8,226	87.6
Rye.....	2,294	1,733	1,350	77.9
Flaxseed.....	4,043	3,904	3,395	87.0
Rice.....	1,569	1,947	1,956	100.5
Sorghum grain.....	7,100	8,449	5,229	61.9
Cotton.....	21,020	26,687	24,693	92.5
Hay, all.....	74,536	74,718	75,400	100.9
Hay, wild.....	14,188	14,663	14,679	100.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,562	18,969	19,075	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,934	21,457	21,632	100.8
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,484	6,990	6,912	98.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,852	1,417	1,317	92.9
Peas, dry field.....	471	290	223	76.9
Soybeans for beans.....	10,349	13,211	13,906	105.3
Peanuts 2/.....	2,940	2,018	1,665	82.5
Potatoes.....	2,401	1,353	1,418	104.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	625	308	338	109.6
Tobacco.....	1,630	1,781	1,790	100.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	313	319	334	104.7
Sugar beets.....	751	691	678	98.1
Broomcorn.....	264	261	236	90.4
Hops.....	38	41	39	94.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



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CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1952

Most late-growing crops improved slightly during August, although prospects for cotton and a few others declined. As a result, the all-crop volume of production advanced slightly above the August 1 level, and nearly equals the second-largest of record. Harvest of small grains was practically completed, aided by favorable weather. Fall work was well advanced and some fall grain had been seeded in the hope of obtaining early fall grazing, particularly in Kansas and the South. Pasture condition, which usually is poorer than on August 1, had improved slightly on September 1, but was still below average.

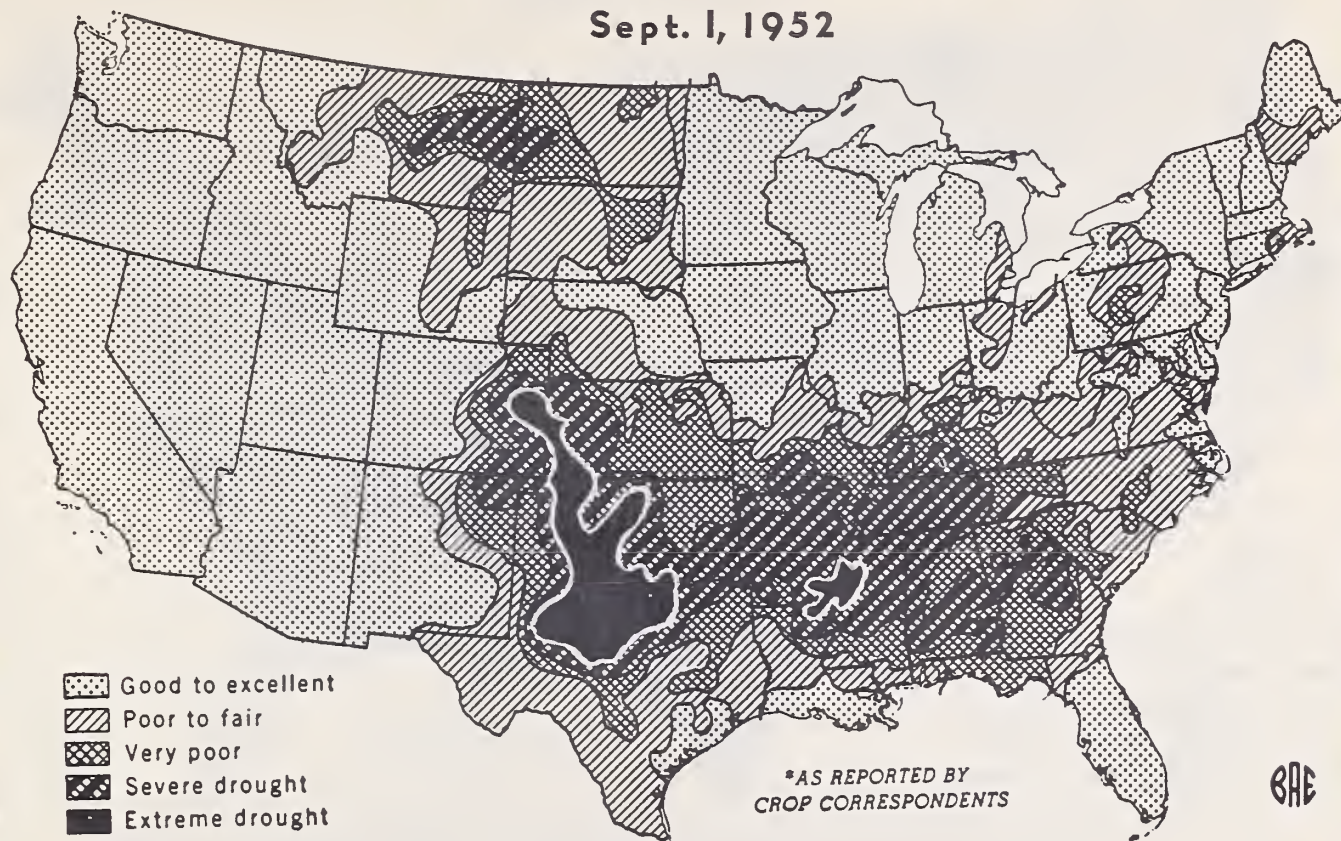
Corn prospects improved during August, chiefly in the western Corn Belt. Production is now forecast at over 3,185 million bushels, nearly 50 million more than on August 1. Some late-planted corn in the Great Lakes area will need most of September to reach maturity, but on the whole the crop is well advanced and promises to be of good quality. Spring wheat outturns were about as expected earlier as the crop was mostly harvested under favorable to ideal conditions. The all wheat total remains at 1,298 million bushels. This total includes nearly 236 million bushels of spring wheat, as now estimated, added to the earlier estimate of nearly 1,063 million bushels of winter wheat.

Production prospects improved during August for barley, flaxseed, rice, all hay, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, broomcorn, hops and pecans. Estimates for oats, spring wheat and the various fruits changed very slightly. Besides the sharp cut of 6 percent in cotton production, minor declines are shown for sorghum grain, dry beans and peas.

With slight to significant improvement in outturns for the majority of the crops more than offsetting the declines, the index of all-crop volume was raised slightly since August 1. It now becomes nearly 129 percent of the 1923-32 base, almost as high as in 1949, but well below the record 135 percent in 1948. Only winter wheat and rice contribute record outturns to this total. Despite the small spring wheat crop, the all wheat crop is second largest ever harvested. The corn crop is 4th largest. Among other crops which are larger than average are cotton, all hay, soybeans, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, grapes, cherries, cranberries, pecans and truck crops as a whole. Near-average crops of oats and pears are expected. But the outturns of barley, flaxseed, sorghum grain, dry beans, potatoes, apples, peaches and apricots, will be smaller than average while very small crops of rye, dry peas, peanuts, sweetpotatoes and broomcorn are foreseen.

FEED CROP PROSPECTS

Sept. 1, 1952

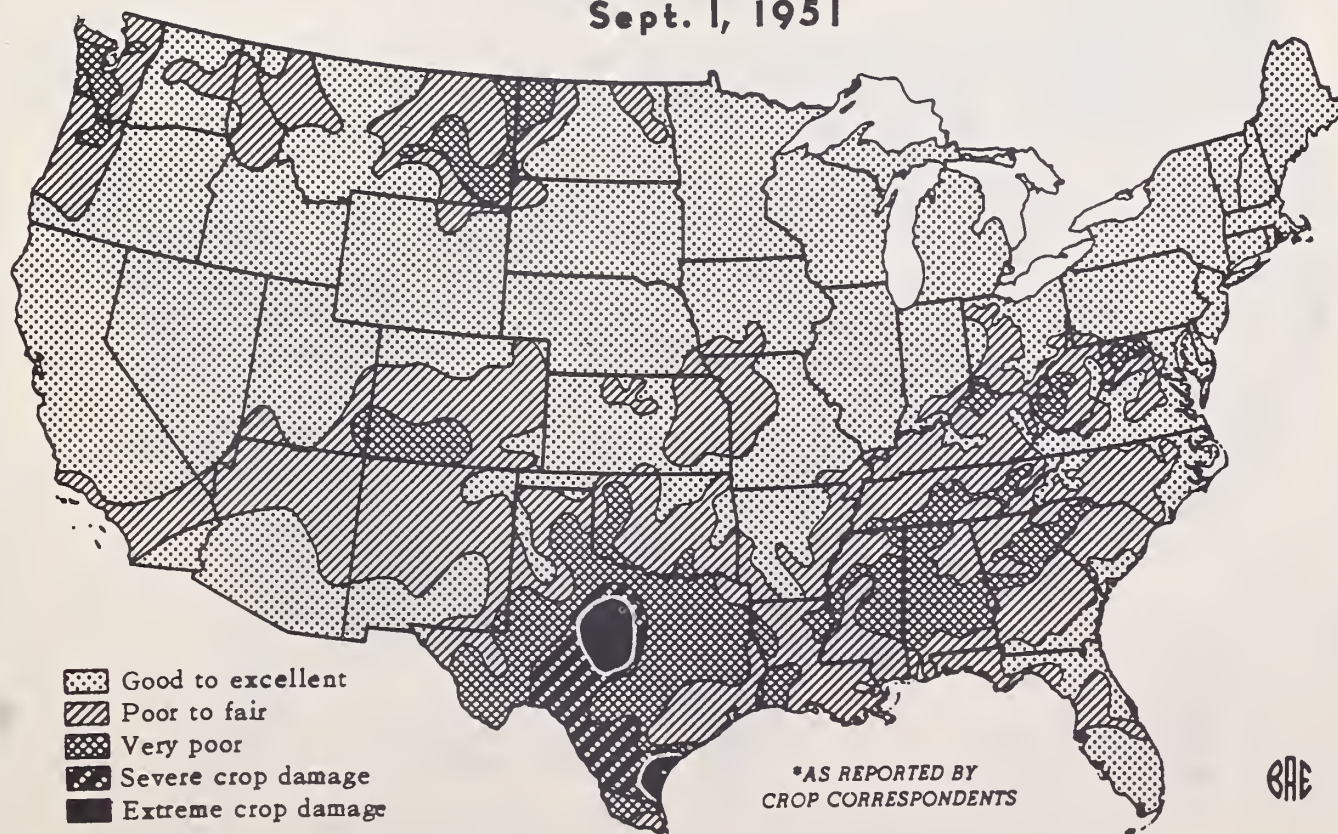


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48823 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1951

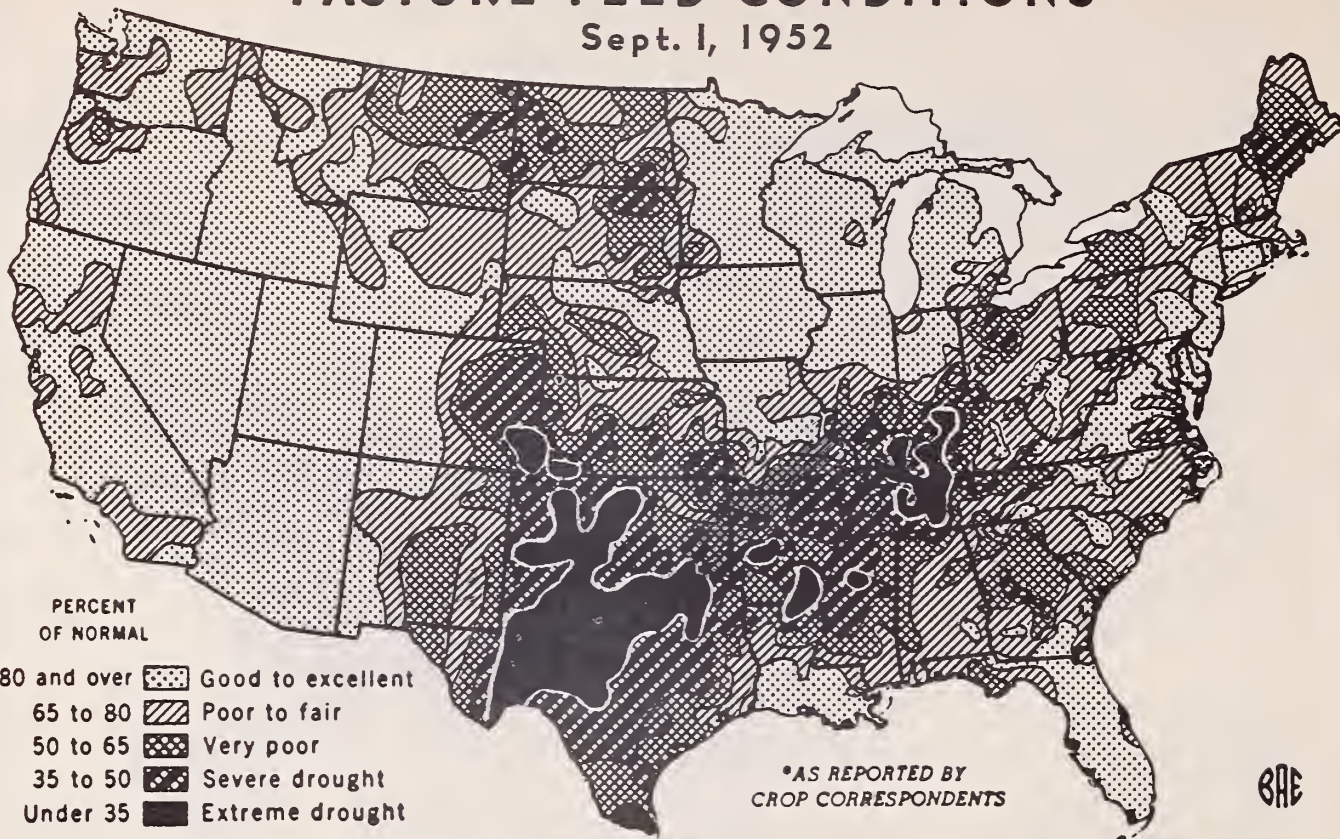


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48305 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1952



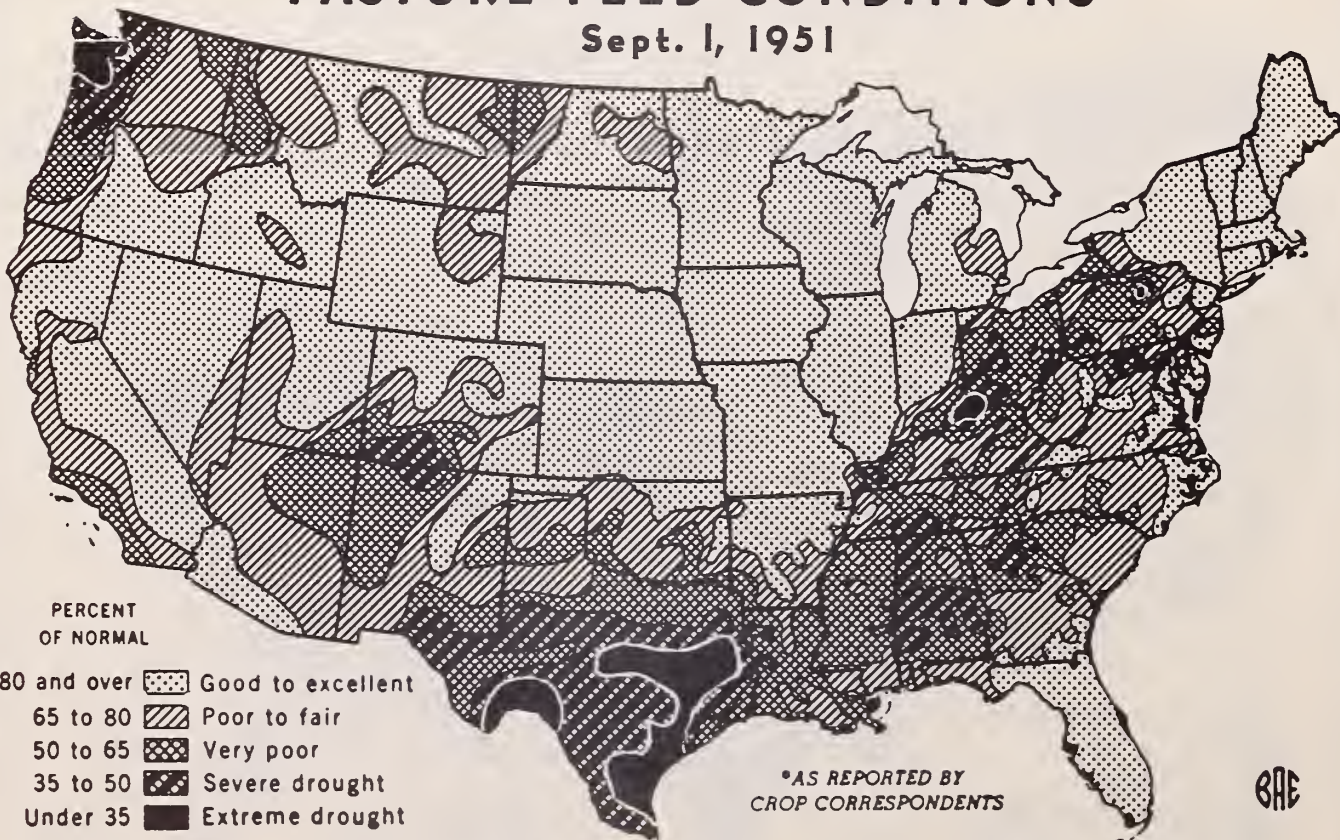
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48824 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1951



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48304 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farmer-reporters were rather pessimistic about feed crop prospects in much of the country. These estimates, covering not only grains, hay, silage, fodder and pasture, but also many other feeding materials not separately estimated, are given every September 1. The assembled reports are shown in the maps on page 5. Except for scattered sections in New England, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Missouri and a large Montana-Dakotas area, feed prospects are about average in the North Atlantic, North Central and Western regions. But drought has seriously reduced feed supplies in both the South Atlantic South Central regions. Farmers are resorting to emergency pastures to conserve stored feeds, but many sections in the South and Southwest are expecting serious feed shortages this winter.

Nearly 117 million tons of feed grains now appear in prospect. This is about 3 million more than in 1951, and larger than in most years prior to 1948, but much less than in 1948, 1949 and 1950. Numbers of livestock to be fed grain, however, are larger than in most years except 1942 and 1943. The feed grain total includes the fourth-largest corn crop of 3185 million bushels, a nearly average oats crop of 1264 million bushels, but a small crop of 221 million bushels of barley and only a half crop of 72 million bushels of sorghum grain. The hay crop is turning out better than expected last month and over 102 million tons will be put up. The supply is poorly distributed, however, with shortages in the South and Southwest dry areas and surpluses in the mid-West. The proportion of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is high and most of the hay is of good to excellent quality, cured under favorable conditions. In the dry sections, larger than usual quantities of corn and sorghums are being diverted to use as fodder and silage. Pastures are supplying more grazing than a month ago, particularly in the South, but the condition of 70 percent is 8 points below average for September 1, because of the large areas which were dry during the summer. Western range pastures are good in the 7 far western States, but poor in most of the area east of the Rockies, where prospects for winter grazing are also poor. Livestock have held up well in condition, except in driest areas. Marketings have not been unusually heavy.

A near-record tonnage of food grains is virtually assured by the 1298 million bushels of wheat now practically all harvested and the record rice crop of over 46 million bags (100 lbs. equivalent) now in prospect. Rye and buckwheat will be relatively small contributors to the total. The total for the 8 grains, 4 feed and 4 food grains, is 158½ million tons, a tonnage exceeded only in 1946 and 1948,

The oilseed tonnage will be 7 percent smaller than in 1951, but still relatively large. Soybean prospects improved in August to 276 million bushels, nearly as much as in 1951. Peanuts also improved, but the acreage is small and the 1,188 million pounds in prospect is less than 60 percent of average. The 30.7 million bushels of flaxseed now being harvested is nearly a tenth less than in 1951, and the probable outturn of cottonseed may be 11 percent less than in 1951. The oilseed total will be nearly a fifth above average. Improved yield prospects for potatoes in the West, more than offset declines elsewhere, to raise the estimate to 338 million bushels, about 12 million more than in 1951. Sweetpotatoes also improved slightly, but are still little more than half an average crop. Tobacco yields improved during August and a large crop of over 2.2 billion pounds is now expected. Prospects for dry beans and dry peas nearly held up to the August 1, level at 15.5 and 2.7 million bags, respectively.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1952

Milk production in August was smallest for the month since 1940, and about 3 percent less than in August 1951. Production per cow on September 1 was down less than seasonally from the low August 1 level, reflecting the effects of cooler weather, improved pasture feed in some areas and continued liberal supplemental feeding. The percentage of milk cows in production was relatively low, especially in the South. Egg production in August barely topped the record for the month, exceeding last year by 1 percent and the August average by 10 percent. Production per hen was slightly less than last August, but the number of layers was 2 percent larger. Potential layers on farms September 1 were lowest in number since 1941, about 7 percent below average for the date. Egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

Deciduous fruits developed well in August, and prospects improved about a one percent during the month. Commercial apple production is expected to be the smallest since 1948, although fall and winter varieties made good development during August. The peach harvest is practically completed except in a few late producing States. Grape prospects improved during the month in California, but declined in the Great Lakes States. A pear crop of about average size and about the same as last year is expected. Harvest of Bartletts is nearing completion and harvest of late varieties is underway. A small prune and plum crop is about harvested. Prospects for the 1952-53 citrus crop are good in Florida and California, but poor in the other three States. Pecans made some improvement during August, but prospects are below the 1951 crop. Large walnut and filbert crops are expected while the prospects for almonds are below last year. Aggregate production of tree nuts is 6 percent below the large 1951 production but 12 percent above average.

Prospects for the summer truck crops for fresh market declined slightly in August. The outturn is still expected to be about average, although 4 percent less than last summer. The tonnage of cantaloups, carrots, lettuce and green peas will be larger than in the summer of 1951, but for other vegetables smaller tonnages are expected. Early estimates of fall vegetables, including those accounting for four-fifths of the 1951 fall production, indicate a slightly larger supply than last fall or average. Supplies of carrots, cucumbers, lettuce and green peas will be larger than last fall, but smaller for lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, spinach and tomatoes.

The prospective aggregate tonnage of 9 truck crops for processing continues about the same as on August 1, at 20 percent less than in 1951, but 9 percent above average. These 9 crops--excluding asparagus, pickling cucumbers, open market purchases of cabbage for kraut and fall spinach--account for about 90 percent of the total processing tonnage. Of the 9, only sweet corn is more abundant than last year and promises to be second largest of record. Above average production is expected, however, for all except beets and pimentos. Indicated production of tomatoes declined nearly 5 percent during August, because of excessive rains in the Middle Atlantic area.

CORN: The Nation's 1952 corn crop is forecast at 3,185 million bushels, an increase of almost 50 million bushels from the August 1 forecast. The present estimate is 8 percent above the 1951 crop of 2,941 million bushels and 6 percent above the 1941-50 average. The current crop is the fourth largest of record, being exceeded by the all-time record of 3,605 million bushels produced in 1948, as well as by the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1952

September 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

1946 and 1949 crops of about 3.2 billion bushels each. The above estimate includes corn for grain, silage, forage, and hogging. The indicated yield per acre of 38.7 bushels is 2.5 bushels above a year ago and 4.0 bushels above the 1941-50 average. The current yield is the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 42.5 bushels in 1948.

In the important North Central group of States, prospective production increased 32 million bushels during August. Increases in the West North Central States were more than enough to offset declines in the Eastern Corn Belt. The most seriously affected State was Illinois where hot, dry weather decreased yield prospects, particularly in the southeastern part of the State. In the West, improvement was most marked in Iowa, where the yield increased 2 bushels during the month to a record high of 62 bushels per acre. Yield prospects also increased in Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska during the month with indicated yields in each State one bushel higher than on August 1.

The corn crop is generally well advanced in most areas of the North Central States. It is not likely that there will be serious damage from frost should it occur at average dates. In Illinois, many fields are mature and unless there is an exceptionally early frost there will not be a soft corn problem this year. In Iowa, about 95 percent of the crop will be mature by average frost time. Most of the Minnesota crop should be safe from frost by September 20. Cool weather delayed development to some extent during the month but the crop is much more advanced at this time than in either of the past two years.

Weather was very favorable for the crop during August in the Northeastern States because of adequate rainfall and as a result yield prospects increased 0.9 bushels per acre. This improvement occurred in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, while prospects in other States remained about the same.

In the South Atlantic States, precipitation was ample during August but came too late to be of much benefit to the corn crop. Prospects remain about the same as a month ago. Because of the drought conditions that existed a larger than usual amount of the crop is being utilized for silage and forage.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,298 million bushels, virtually unchanged from the August 1 estimate. The current crop is the second largest of record and exceeds 1951 production by 311 million bushels and the average by 214 million bushels. Harvest of spring wheat in the Northern producing areas advanced rapidly and under generally favorable conditions during August and was more advanced on September 1 than on that date in the 1950 and 1951 seasons. Harvest of winter wheat was virtually completed in all but a few northernmost areas by September 1. The 1952 prospective all wheat production includes 1,063 million bushels of winter wheat for which the last estimate was made as of August 1. The indicated national yield of 18.4 bushels is 2.3 and 1.2 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average.

All Spring Wheat prospective production is estimated at 235,705,000 bushels based on condition of the crop and yields reported as of September 1. This reflects a very slight downward change from the August 1 forecast. Loss of production in the Dakotas and Minnesota, due primarily to rust, was practically offset by improved prospects in Washington, Oregon, Montana and a few other States. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 11.7 bushels is 4.1 and 4.2 bushels lower than the 1951 and average yields, respectively.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Durum Wheat production is now forecast at 21,593,000 bushels, down nearly 8 percent from a month ago. Current prospects point to a crop nearly 40 percent smaller than the 35,820,000 bushel crop of 1951 and 43 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 37,950,000 bushels. Black stem rust was concentrated mostly in the Durum producing area this year and reduced yields of the late crop materially from those indicated a month ago. However, most early maturing fields produced fairly good crops with test weights average or above. In North Dakota about 80 percent of the crop was harvested by the first of September. Indicated yields per acre were lower than a month ago in each of the producing States with North Dakota down .5 bushel, Minnesota down 1.0 bushel and South Dakota down 2.5 bushels. The overall yield is indicated at 10.0 bushels per acre compared with 10.8 bushels a month ago, 14.2 bushels in 1951 and an average yield of 15.0 bushels.

Other spring wheat production is now estimated at 214 million bushels slightly above the August 1 forecast, but 92 million smaller than the 1951 crop and 33 million bushels below average. Prospective production is below August 1 in Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Utah but improved or held steady in all other States. Crop deterioration due to rust was limited mostly to the late maturing grain in the eastern portion of the Dakotas and western Minnesota. In North Dakota approximately 85 percent of the hard wheat was threshed or combined by September 1. Early harvested grain was of better quality and test weight than later harvested grain, especially in the area where rust became a factor. Light and timely showers during the first part of August continued to improve spring wheat yield prospects in Montana and was a factor offsetting the ill effects of rust in North Dakota. Good rains a month to six weeks before harvest in Washington and Oregon, with favorable growing weather later, improved crop prospects. Harvest is nearly complete in Washington and at lower elevations in Idaho where harvest has also started at the higher elevations. The yield per acre of other spring wheat is estimated at 11.9 bushels compared with 16.0 bushels in 1951 and the average of 16.1 bushels.

OATS: A 1952 oats crop of 1,264 million bushels, 2 million less than forecast on August 1, is now estimated. This compares with the 1951 crop of 1,316 million bushels and the average of 1,311 million bushels. The yield of 32.7 bushels per harvested acre is well below the 36.1 bushels in 1951 and slightly below the average of 33.0 bushels.

Harvesting was virtually completed, even in the most northerly areas by September 1, in contrast with the lateness of harvest the past two years. But hot weather in July had caused premature ripening, poorly filled heads, and very short straw in some of the usually heavy producing areas. Furthermore, heavy rains at harvest time in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, and other scattered sections interfered with harvest, while in some other areas there was lodging of the grain and rain on windrowed fields. Yields were better than expected earlier in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, and most of the Mountain and Pacific Northwest States. But this improvement was slightly more than offset by declines in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In Iowa and Nebraska, much of the oats is light and chaffy because of high temperatures; in Missouri it appears likely that more than the usual proportion was cut for hay, but in North and South Dakota beneficial rains helped develop late stands and improved the quality of the grain.

BARLEY: Yield prospects improved significantly in the West during August and barley production is now estimated at 221 million bushels, 3 million bushels over the August 1 forecast. Production last year was 255 million bushels and the 1941-50 average is 306 million bushels. The reduction of acreage from last year in several prominent producing States has been partially offset by above-average yields per acre.

Harvest returns in eight of the eleven Western States have exceeded earlier expectations. In the West, the yield per acre of 34.7 bushels is 0.8 bushel higher than last month and 4.6 bushels above average. In the North Central region, increases in yield per acre are shown for North Dakota, Michigan and Ohio and decreases in South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Harvest is nearing completion and the bulk of the crop is of good quality.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 46,213,000 equivalent 100-pound bags--the largest crop of record for the Nation and also for each of the rice producing States. This is 850,000 bags more than the August 1 forecast, 6 percent more than the previous record of 43,805,000 bags harvested in 1951 and 41 percent more than the 10-year average of 32,850,000 bags. The crop will be harvested from about the same acreage as in 1951 which is about 25 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 2,363 pounds per acre is only 25 pounds less than the record of 1950. It exceeds the 1951 yield by 113 pounds and the average by 279 pounds.

In the Southern rice area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a record crop of 34,993,000 bags is expected compared with 33,443,000 bags last year. In Mississippi, yields per acre are below earlier expectations due to hot, dry weather. In Arkansas, the crop is reported to be in reasonably good condition but much of the acreage is grassy due to inadequate water for irrigation; some damage from pests is reported. Harvest which began on a few farms during the last week in August should become general during the latter half of September. In Louisiana and Texas prospects continue for a good crop of rice and harvest is advancing rapidly under favorable conditions.

In California, warm weather during August was beneficial. Some early rice is expected to be harvested about mid-September but harvest will not become general until after October 1.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of only 73,377,000 bushels of sorghum grain is now estimated for 1952. This is about one percent less than the August 1 forecast, less than half of last year's production, about 55 percent of the 10-year average, and the smallest since 1939. The indicated yield of 13.8 bushels is 0.2 bushel below last month and 5.1 bushels below 1951.

The unusually small 1952 production has been caused largely by severe drought conditions which not only reduced yields but also resulted in a smaller acreage for grain. This year's acreage for grain, estimated at 5,229,000 acres, is 33 percent less than 1951 and about one-fourth less than average.

Yield prospects improved during August in the North Central States with Kansas and Nebraska each reporting 3 bushel increases in yield per acre over August 1. In Kansas, improvement in prospects was largely in the eastern two-thirds of the State but because of late planting and poor stand prospects continue generally poor.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In the northern and northeastern areas of Oklahoma, yield prospects improved during August but in southwestern Oklahoma and northwestern Texas drought seriously reduced crop prospects. A large part of the acreage in this area already has been cut for silage, grazed by livestock, plowed up, or abandoned. Sorghum grain yields were good in the commercial area of southern Texas where harvest has been completed. In California, the crop has made satisfactory progress and a good crop is expected. In New Mexico, much of the crop is late but good yields are in prospect if the crop escapes an early frost.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects have declined from a month ago. The crop is now estimated at 15.5 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared with 15.8 million bags indicated on August 1 and 17.4 million bags harvested in 1951. The prospective crop this year is the smallest since 1945 and is about 14 percent below the 1941-50 average. The September 1 indicated yield of 1,179 pounds per acre is below the record of 1,231 pounds harvested last year, but is well above the 10-year average of 976 pounds per acre.

Sharp declines are reported in each of the three Northeast States. In New York, hot dry weather during the first bloom stage restricted the set sharply. Early August rains brought another bloom but these late nodded beans will require an extended fall growing season to fully mature. The Michigan beans were damaged by excessive rains in July and by hot weather which destroyed many of the primary blossoms. In Maine, the drought has been severe and the yield on the small acreage will be very low.

Slight improvement was reported in the Northwest area. A drop in the Montana yield was more than offset by an increase in Nebraska, where the crop made unusual recovery from earlier hail damage. Idaho, Wyoming and Washington indicate no change from the favorable yields reported a month ago.

In the Southwest area, Colorado is expecting the highest yield of record. This is due mainly to the shift to irrigated acreage where the yields are turning out very well. The other States of the area show no change from the August 1 estimate.

Prospects in California remain generally favorable. Although recent hot weather has caused some damage the total production of all dry beans shows no change from that indicated a month ago. Harvesting of the earlier varieties has started. Some Blackeyes, Pinks and a few Baby Limas have been threshed and harvesting has started in earlier fields of Standard Limas.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects for dry peas declined slightly from a month ago.

The 1952 crop is now estimated at 2,697,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared with 2,712,000 bags on August 1. The current indication is about 28 percent below last year and less than half the 10-year average of 6,011,000 bags. The yield per harvested acre at 1,209 pounds is well below the 1,298 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,270 pounds per acre.

In Washington, the heaviest producing State, the indicated yield of 1,100 pounds per acre is below earlier expectations. Dry weather in that State cut yields somewhat, but the small acreage was harvested under ideal weather conditions. The crop in Idaho yielded very well, especially in the irrigated areas. The indicated yield in that State of 1,400 pounds per acre is above both last year and average. In the minor producing States, increased yields over last month were reported in Minnesota and North Dakota. Although the indicated yield in Colorado is below last month it is well above average. Other producing States show no change from August 1.

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SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects improved materially during August. Conditions on September 1 indicate a production of 276 million bushels, compared with 264 million forecast a month ago. This would be about 2 percent below last year and about 8 percent less than the record crop of 299 million bushels produced in 1950. The indicated U. S. yield of 19.8 bushels per acre is well below the 21.2 bushels harvested last year, but is slightly above the 10-year average of 19.4 bushels per acre.

Growing conditions during August were generally favorable. In a large part of the southern soybean area the breaking of the drought improved yield prospects. The rapid growth of other hay crops also reduced the necessity of cutting for hay many soybeans which were planted for beans. In a few States, such as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, some soybeans have been diverted to hay, but the total is much less than expected on August 1. The crop is well advanced in all producing States and there is little danger of serious frost damage, even in the northern areas.

The heavy producing North Central States show considerable improvement from a month ago. Of the major States in this area, only Ohio indicated a decline from August 1. Indiana, Michigan, and South Dakota show no change, while the other States show increases. In Illinois, the indicated yield of 24 bushels per acre is up 0.5 bushel from August 1, but still 2 bushels below 1951. Iowa and Minnesota have had exceptionally favorable seasons and record yields are in prospect in both States. The drought did not cause as much damage as earlier expected in Missouri and prospects there have shown considerable improvement.

In the South Atlantic and South Central areas, conditions improved sharply during August except in Kentucky and Oklahoma. Some sections of Kentucky were still dry on September 1 and a considerable acreage of soybeans intended for beans was diverted to hay. In Oklahoma the drought has continued and low soybean yields are expected. Most other States in the Southern areas expect higher yields than indicated a month ago. Increases of 2 bushels or more per acre over last month were reported in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,188 million pounds. This is about 1 percent more than the August 1 forecast but 29 percent less than the 1951 production of 1,676 million pounds, 42 percent less than the 10-year average production and the smallest crop since 1935. The acreage from which the crop is expected to be harvested is about 17 percent less than in 1951, 43 percent less than average and the smallest since 1937. Indicated yield of 714 pounds per acre is 117 pounds less than the 1951 yield but is about average.

Prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina Area remains about the same as a month ago. Weather conditions generally have been favorable for peanuts in this area and the crop has made reasonably good progress. In some instances, however, the crop has not "pegged" well which is expected to result in a light "set" of peanuts. Also, some damage from wilt and pests has been reported.

In the Southeast Area, the peanut crop received sufficient rain during August. The rains resulted in slight improvement in the Spanish crop and were very favorable to "runners." Digging of Spanish peanuts is active throughout the area.

In the Southwestern Area, the peanut crop continued to suffer from the hot, dry weather and prospective production declined rather sharply during the month. Fields are clean and well cultivated and late planted peanuts could make some recovery if adequate rain comes soon.

HAY: September reports from farmers indicate that the 1952 hay crop will be 102.4 million tons. This would be 1.3 million tons more than the 10-year average but 6 million tons less than the record-breaking 1951 crop. The total supply (including carryover of old hay on farms last spring and this year's crop) would be about 1 million tons more than average but some areas have an abundance while others already have had to buy hay. The acute hay and pasture situation that existed a month ago south of the Ohio River has been mostly alleviated by August rains which promoted growth of lespedeza and permitted some planting of late feed crops.

The 1952 hay crop in the 16 South Atlantic and South Central States is expected to be 14 million tons when farmers finally finish harvesting peanut-vine, lespedeza and other late hay. The 10-year average hay crop in these States is 17 million tons and the 1951 crop was nearly 16 million tons. In the 12 important North Central States this year's hay crop will probably be nearly 55 million tons, which would be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million more than average but $5\frac{1}{3}$ million less than in 1951. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois which together usually produce one-fifth of the total U. S. hay crop, the 1952 production is expected to be 4 million tons larger than average and .9 of a million tons less than last year. This year's hay crops in both Missouri and Arkansas, much of which are lespedeza, probably will be half a million tons less than average. Smaller than average crops are indicated also in Kansas and New York but California and Utah have larger than average crops this year.

A total U. S. alfalfa hay crop of 41 million tons is now indicated. This would be nearly 7 million tons more than the 10-year average but almost 2 million less than was made in 1951. Clover-timothy hay has made more than an average yield per acre and production is 31 million tons. This is 800,000 tons more than an average crop but 1 million less than was harvested last year. Lespedeza suffered from dry, hot weather this summer in the important producing States but improved with August rains and yields per acre probably will be three-fourths of average. Indicated production of lespedeza hay is $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. This would be nearly 2 million tons less than the 1951 crop. Wild hay yields per acre have been rather low and probable production of 11 million tons is $1\frac{1}{2}$ million below both last year and average.

FLAXSEED: Production prospects for flaxseed continued to improve during August. The crop is now estimated at 30,685,000 bushels, 3 percent above the August 1 forecast. However, it is still 9 percent less than the 1951 crop of 33,802,000 bushels and 19 percent below the 1941-50 average of 38,056,000 bushels. Although yield per acre, at 9.0 bushels, is slightly larger than the average of 8.7 bushels in 1951, the acreage for harvest this year is 13 percent less than in 1951, which accounts for the decline in production.

In the important States of North and South Dakota the crop has improved somewhat from August 1, while in Minnesota prospects are the same as a month earlier. Harvesting has progressed under favorable weather conditions in the main producing areas and is nearing completion in most areas of Minnesota. In this State only a small acreage of late flax remains to be harvested in western sections and in the extreme northwest. In South Dakota about four-fifths of the acreage has been harvested with the remaining acreage located in north central and northeastern sections. About one-half the acreage remains to be cut in North Dakota, especially late seedings in the southeast and along the Canadian border. Most of the unharvested crop is nearing maturity. However, about 3 percent of the total acreage had not blossomed by September 1 and will need very favorable weather to mature before average date of killing frost. Harvest has been completed in most other areas.

BROOMCORN: On the basis of reports about September 1, the broomcorn crop is indicated at 28,200 tons of brush compared with 27,900 tons on August 1, 33,600 tons in 1951 and the 10-year average of 41,170 tons. All of the increase over the August 1 forecast was in Texas and New Mexico. September 1 production forecasts remained unchanged from a month earlier for other States except Illinois where a smaller tonnage is expected.

The Illinois harvest began about mid-August and was nearly completed by September 1 except for some seed broomcorn. Quality of the Illinois crop is exceptionally good. The August drought materially reduced prospects in the Dwarf areas of western Oklahoma where conditions show considerable variation. Yields are disappointing in the west-central area of the State and abandonment will exceed earlier expectations. Harvest is well along in the Cimarron County area with about 3,100 tons estimated for the area. In the Lindsay area, early August rains improved the late crops and the larger tonnage from the Lindsay crop is expected to off-set the declines reported in the Dwarf areas. By September 1 about 85 percent of the Oklahoma Standard crop and about 30 percent of the Dwarf crop had been harvested.

The Texas crop was harvested under favorable conditions. By September 1 baling was nearly completed in the early South Texas area, with most of the crop either sold or under cover. In the Lampasas area, harvest was about 90 percent completed. In Colorado, drought damage caused a heavy abandonment and low yields. Early planted broomcorn is providing most of the tonnage in this State but the final production of brush will depend on the length of the growing season. Conditions in New Mexico are varied but some improvement resulted from August rains; prospects for late planted broomcorn in Roosevelt County were improved somewhat but crops in other areas are still in need of moisture. Harvesting of the small acreage of early broomcorn in New Mexico was under way by September 1.

HOPS: Hop production is forecast at 61,342,000 pounds, 279,000 pounds above last month. The current forecast is 3 percent below last year's production but 26 percent above the 1941-50 average.

The crop generally made good progress during August; however, heavy windstorms did some damage in the Yakima Valley in Washington and some mildew damage was reported in the Sonoma area of California.

Harvest of early varieties in Washington, Oregon and Idaho was about completed the first of September. Harvest of late varieties in these States is under way. In California, harvest of late varieties is at its peak.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Apple prospects on September 1 in commercial counties indicated a crop of 98,058,000 bushels down slightly from a month ago. This compares with 110,660,000 bushels in 1951, 124,488,000 in 1950 and the 10-year average of 110,380,000. The crop is below average in all regions. It is much below last year's production in the eastern and central States but above the 1951 crop in the West.

The eastern crop is indicated at 42,627,000 bushels, up from 42,448,000 bushels indicated a month ago but below the 52,788,000 bushels produced in 1951. Generally light crops are expected in the New England States. Apples are not sizing as well as expected because of the dry weather. Scab damage to McIntosh is about average. The crop in New York is sizing very well and cool nights have developed satisfactory color. Wealthys are being harvested and some snout picking of McIntosh is underway. Rhode Island Greenings will be short and Cortland, McIntosh, Delicious and Rome prospects are below last year. Wealthy is the only major variety showing a larger production than last year. In New Jersey, the harvest of McIntosh started the last week of August. Production of the Stayman variety will be light and loss from cracking will be heavy. Generally, the size is below normal. The Pennsylvania crop is generally sizing satisfactorily and showing good color. Apples in the Berks-Lehigh area have good color but many Staymans are cracking. Plenty of moisture in the Adams-Franklin-York area improved prospects but in York County there was some storm and wind damage in early September. Some early fall varieties are being harvested. In the Virginias and Maryland the August rains stimulated growth but in many areas apples are still below normal in size for this time of the year. Staymans have shown considerable cracking during August. Red varieties at the end of the month were beginning to develop good color. In Virginia, Golden Delicious and Winesap have heavy sets while the set of Delicious and Stayman is poor. The North Carolina crop sized much better than anticipated a month ago. The set was generally very heavy and has resulted in rather small sizes.

Production in the Central States is forecast at 16,449,000, about one-third below the 1951 crop and one-sixth below average. Ohio apples have not sized as well as expected a month ago. Scab is more prevalent than usual. Harvest of fall varieties was active the last week of August. Illinois apples failed to reach good size in many localities because of the dry weather. Jonathans in Calhoun County will be ready for harvest the second week of September. Michigan apples have sized very well except in the southeastern part of the State where it has been dry. McIntosh is expected to be the leading variety this year and harvest of early McIntosh has started. The size and quality are good. Harvest of the very light Jonathan crop will begin late in September. In Wisconsin, favorable growing conditions resulted in apples of good size. The Missouri crop was benefitted by the good rains in August. Disease and insect damage is light. Prospects in Arkansas declined still further during August. Drought and worms have taken a heavy toll of fruit and sizes are generally small.

The western crop is placed at 38,982,000 bushels, 16 percent above the short 1951 crop but 13 percent below average. Washington is expecting a rather light production, 21 percent below average but 22 percent above the short crop of 1951. Apples have sized well in the Yakima area but in Wenatchee area, Delicious and Winesaps have not sized up to earlier expectations. Harvest of Jonathan will start on September 9 while harvest of Delicious is expected to start about mid-September. In California, the crop developed very well during August. Harvest of Gravenstein is practically completed. The Delicious variety was moving the last week of August. Picking of Newtowns will start about mid-September.

The Oregon crop is generally developing satisfactorily, although some sunburn was reported in the Hood River area. Apples in Idaho were sizing well and in Colorado, the crop made good progress during August and promised to be of good quality.

PEACHES: Production for the U. S. is estimated at 61,626,000 bushels--3 percent less than last year's crop and 10 percent less than average. Harvesting of the Nation's peaches was completed or drawing to a close by early September in all except the very late areas. The States which will furnish most of the fresh peaches in September and early October (New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah) are estimated to have a total production of 12,633,000 bushels--75 percent more than last year and slightly less than average.

The New York, New England and Pennsylvania crops are estimated slightly less than last year but a little above average. In New York peaches have been ripening earlier than expected because of the recent hot weather, but the quality has been good. Harvest of Golden Jubilees is completed and picking of Halehovens is underway. Harvest of Elbertas, the main crop, started in the Lake Ontario area about September 8. In New England, early varieties have nearly all been harvested and late varieties are now moving from southern New England. The Pennsylvania harvest is nearly completed in southern areas except for late varieties which will move through September. Harvest in Erie County is underway and will continue until early next month. Mid-August rains caused considerable loss from brown rot.

The Michigan crop is estimated at 3,397,000 bushels--almost 6 times last year's short crop but 12 percent below average. Halehaven harvest in the southern counties was nearly completed by Labor Day. Elberta harvest was just starting. Size and quality have been good.

California clingstones are estimated at 18,136,000 bushels compared with 24,544,000 bushels produced in 1951 and 19,506,000 bushels average. Harvesting for canning (the principal use) is past the peak and will be finished by mid-September. A light movement to fresh markets will continue into October. California freestones are placed at 10,918,000 bushels--4 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average. Harvest is about completed.

Colorado peaches are estimated at 2,053,000 bushels--more than 6 times the light crop of 1951 and 9 percent above average. Both Mesa and Delta Counties have good crops this year. Weather has been cool since the start of picking and peaches have ripened slowly. Harvest is just past the peak in Mesa County but will not reach peak in Delta County until late this month. Quality has been good this season.

The Washington crop, at 1,680,000 bushels, is twice last year's short crop but 19 percent less than average. Crops in Idaho, New Mexico and Oregon are larger than last year and the average. Utah is slightly above average but 18 percent below last year. Harvest is underway in all of these States.

PEARS: The pear crop is forecast at 29,833,000 bushels, one percent below last year and two percent below average. The estimate is down slightly from a month ago, largely because of lower prospects for Bartletts in Washington. In the other States prospects were the same or only slightly changed.

In Washington, the Bartlett pear estimate is down 189,000 bushels from August 1, as a result of the late spring frost damage which growers are now able to appraise more fully. The amount of cull fruit in the Yakima area is expected to be larger than in Wenatchee. Fall and winter pears in Washington made good development during the month. In Oregon, the set of Bartletts in the Hood River area was heavier than a year ago but recent dry weather has resulted in fruit not sizing as expected earlier. Harvest of Bartletts started in the Medford area about August 12 and in Hood River about a week later. Harvest of other pears got underway the first week of September in the Rogue River area and a few days later at Hood River. In California, harvest of Bartletts advanced rapidly and is expected to be completed by mid-September in the later districts. Fruit is of good quality. The harvest of Hardys and other early fall varieties is about completed, while harvest and packing of Comice and other varieties for storage has begun.

In New York, prospects declined slightly during the month. Picking of Clapps is about finished with Bartlett harvest well underway in the Hudson Valley and just started in the western counties. In Michigan, harvest of Bartletts was completed in the main southern counties the first week of September. Bosc harvest will begin around mid-September and Kieffer harvest in late September.

GRAPES: The U. S. grape crop is forecast at 3,026,800 tons--up 3 percent from a month ago but 11 percent below the record of 1951. The 10-year average is 2,807,710 tons. California showed larger production prospects than a month ago, with wine varieties up 23,000 tons, table 25,000 and raisin varieties 39,000 tons. Prospects in the Great Lakes States declined about 4 percent during August--from 123,600 tons down to 118,700 tons.

In California, Tokays started to move to market in late August. The cutting of Thompson Seedless for raisins began earlier than usual, particularly on the light soils. The crop in Washington improved during August and a large crop of excellent quality is in prospect.

The New York crop is below early expectations. A substantial reduction in the Chautauqua-Erie area because of dry weather is indicated. In the Finger Lakes area and Hudson Valley, prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. In Pennsylvania, rains in the Erie Belt during August improved the size of the berries but clusters are small and generally not well filled. Concord is coloring rapidly and growers expect an early harvest. In Ohio, harvest will start about mid-September in the main grape belt along Lake Erie. The dry weather held down the size of fruit but was favorable for producing grapes of high sugar content. Prospects in Michigan declined during August. An outbreak of black rot occurred in the first half of August and caused minor damage in many vineyards and considerable damage in some, particularly in Van Buren County. The set of berries is light this year. Harvest of early varieties began about August 25. The Concord harvest is expected to begin the third week of September. An above average sugar content is expected this year. In Arkansas, Concord is now being harvested. The berries are ripening unevenly.

CITRUS: The condition of oranges averaged 73 percent on September 1--the same as a year ago and average. Grapefruit condition was reported at 48 percent, 4 points above a year ago but 15 points below average. New crop California lemons were reported at 75 percent--2 points below a year ago but 1 point above average.

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as of
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In Florida, growing conditions continue favorable for the development of the 1952-53 citrus crops. Rainfall during August was adequate in nearly all areas. Fruit is sizing well. Movement of the new crop of grapefruit will begin about the middle of September. Texas citrus groves received very little rainfall during August and irrigation water is so scarce as to require rationing. Growth of fruit has been retarded and many young orchards have suffered from the shortage of moisture, particularly those interplanted with cotton. Most trees planted alone are in fairly good condition. Prospects for Arizona citrus crops are poor this season despite ample irrigation water. California conditions during August were favorable for citrus. Temperatures were generally moderate and moisture was adequate.

PLUMS & PRUNES: The plum crop is forecast at 63,700 tons, the same as last month. The crop is 37 percent below last year's production and 24 percent below average. In California, harvest of plums is nearing completion while in Michigan, harvest is well under way.

Production of prunes in California is forecast at 137,000 tons (dry basis). This is the same as last month's estimate and compares with 177,000 tons in 1951 and the 10-year average of 183,700 tons. Harvest of the crop is nearing completion. Although some splitting has been reported, sizes and quality of the fruit have been good.

The Washington, Oregon and Idaho production of prunes (fresh basis) is indicated at 93,500 tons, about 2 percent below last year and 19 percent below the 10-year average. In Idaho, harvest is getting started. Prunes are sizing well and a crop of good quality is expected. The Washington crop declined 600 tons during August, all of which was in the Western area. In Oregon, the forecast remained unchanged from last month. In Eastern Oregon, harvest was expected to have been about completed by September 8th, while in Western Oregon where most of the crop is processed, harvest was getting under way the first few days of September. The quality of the Western Oregon crop is good, although dry weather has reduced slightly the size of the fruit.

APRICOTS: The 1952 crop totaled 174,000 tons--5 percent less than the 1951 crop and 24 percent less than average. The California crop is estimated at 155,000 tons, a tenth below last year and a fourth below average. Harvest was practically completed a month ago. The quantity shipped fresh and the quantity canned were about the same as last year but the quantity dried was considerably less. The Washington crop of 14,000 tons is almost three times the short 1951 crop but less than three-fourths of average. The Utah crop was about average but less than last year. Harvest was completed early in August.

FIGS AND OLIVES: In California, the weather during August was favorable for the development and harvest of figs. Harvest of the main crop for dried figs started late in August. The quality of the crop is expected to be good. Harvest of Kadotas for canning has been progressing satisfactorily.

The olive crop in California made good development during August and an abundance of fruit of suitable size for canning is indicated. Some orchards are carrying light crops but prospects are good in most localities.

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ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The almond crop is forecast at 35,300 tons, the same as a month ago. The production in 1951 was 42,700 tons and the 10-year average is 31,140 tons. Harvest began in late August, but deliveries from the larger orchards are expected to be somewhat later than usual because of the use of more picking machines.

Walnut production is indicated at 81,100 tons, up 200 tons from a month ago and 3,700 tons above the 1951 crop. Harvest in California is slightly earlier than usual. In Oregon, August weather was favorable for the development of the crop.

Filbert production is placed at 11,430 tons, slightly below the August 1 forecast but 65 percent above the 1951 crop and about the same above average. In Oregon, weather conditions during August were conducive to good development of the crop.

PECANS: The U. S. pecan crop is estimated at 125,566,000 pounds--19 percent less than last year's crop but 2 percent above average. Improved varieties total 59,910,000 pounds--31 percent less than in 1951 but 11 percent above average. Wild and seedling pecans total 65,656,000 pounds--4 percent less than last year and 5 percent less than average. Prospects improved during August in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas but declined in Florida and Oklahoma. Mississippi and Arkansas showed no change from August 1. All States expect crops above average except Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Production prospects in Florida and Arkansas are only moderately below average but the Oklahoma crop is less than half of average and only one-third of last year.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is forecast at 908,200 barrels, less than 1 percent below the 1951 crop but 18 percent above average. The crop is expected to be larger than last year in Wisconsin, New Jersey and Oregon but smaller in Massachusetts and Washington.

Harvest in Massachusetts started the first week of September and should be completed by October 15. Berries are smaller than either last year or average. Weather conditions since mid-August have been favorable for normal growth and development. In New Jersey, berries have sized well and are coloring nicely. General harvest started the second week of September. The Wisconsin crop made good development during August. The crop in Washington is expected to be below last year but above average. The set of berries is light this year. Oregon expects a record high production.

POTATOES: Potato prospects improved slightly during August and a national crop of 337,685,000 bushels is indicated by diggings to date and the September 1 condition of the growing crop. Indicated production is 4 percent larger than last year's small crop but 19 percent below average. The indicated U. S. yield of 238 bushels has been exceeded only by the 1951 yield of 241 bushels and the record-high yield of 253 bushels in 1950. In the East, deterioration in Maine's crop a little more than offset the higher yields now indicated for Long Island, New York and New Jersey. During the past month there was no significant change in potato prospects in the central part of the country, but in the West, the excellent crop in prospect a month ago has continued to improve.

For the 29 late potato States, production is estimated at 271,177,000 bushels, compared with 255,937,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 323,128,000 bushels.

For the surplus late States in the East, prospective production is placed at 94,090,000 bushels, 5 percent larger than last year's crop but 18 percent

below average. In Aroostook County, Maine, July and August rainfall was below normal and additional moisture was needed on September 1. Since that date, additional rainfall has been received but below-freezing temperatures have occurred at many points in this county. In late August the set of tubers was indicated to be light and the growth of tubers to date substantially less than usual. In other New England States, August conditions were generally favorable for development of a moderately good crop of potatoes. Long Island, New York, had adequate rainfall during August and yield prospects improved significantly. Even some Cobbler acreage benefited from early August rains. By September 1, harvest of Cobblers on Long Island was near completion, about one-half of the Chippewas had been dug, a little over one-fourth of the Katahdin acreage was harvested and movement of Green Mountains was just getting started. Early August rains were beneficial to the upstate New York crop but by September 1 many of these areas were again in need of additional moisture. Rains during August prevented further decline in Pennsylvania's crop. Cobblers in this State are producing only fair yields.

Yield prospects remained unchanged during the past month in each of the principal late potato States in the central part of the country (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota). Deterioration of the South Dakota, Indiana, and Illinois crops a little more than offset the improvement in those of Ohio and Iowa. Blight that was threatening the Upper Peninsula and the late potato areas in the northern part of Michigan's Lower Peninsula has been brought under control. In the southeastern part of this State, late August and early September rains have furnished much needed moisture. The crop is very promising in the northern commercial counties of Wisconsin and conditions are favorable for more sizing of tubers in this State. In the northern part of the Red River Valley, potatoes continued to need additional moisture as August ended. The appearance of late blight in parts of Traill and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota has caused some growers to beat down the vines. Planting in this State was a little earlier than usual. South Dakota's prospective crop declined during August as moisture remained short in the commercial potato areas. Digging of the commercial acreage in Indiana has turned out lighter yields than expected prior to harvest.

During the past month, prospective yields improved in Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Washington and held their own in the other late States of the West. In Montana, irrigated potatoes developed very satisfactorily, but the small acreage of dry land potatoes in the central and eastern part of this State has been hurt by dry weather. Prospective yields are consistently good in Idaho and a high percentage of U. S. 1's is expected. A record-high yield is indicated in Colorado. Conditions throughout the San Luis Valley have been almost ideal during the growing season and a very heavy movement is expected from this area. Yields for the early crop in northern Colorado have been very satisfactory. In Utah and Nevada long and favorable growing season with plenty of irrigation water and very light insect damage have combined to produce excellent yields. Both yield and quality are good throughout the potato areas of Washington. Harvest of the late crop in the Kittitas Valley of that State has started. Late crop yields in the summer producing sections of California have been satisfactory even though digging has been a little earlier than usual. In the Tulelake Area, potatoes have made excellent progress during the summer but are a little later than usual.

Production for the 8 intermediate States is placed at 15,301,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 21,459,000 bushels and the average of 31,106,000 bushels. In New Jersey, above-normal rainfall during August relieved the drought and there was some improvement in prospects. Water-soaked fields have delayed digging and 25-30 percent of the crop remained to be harvested on September 1.

CROP REPORTas of
September 1, 1952**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

For the 12 early States, production is estimated at 51,207,000 bushels, compared with 48,312,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 60,291,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOS: August rains relieved the droughty conditions that prevailed in many sweetpotato areas. The 29,669,000-bushel crop now in prospect for the U. S. is 5 percent larger than the production indicated by August 1 conditions. It is also 5 percent larger than the 1951 production but 49 percent below average. Except for 1951, this year's prospective production is the lowest since 1881. The indicated yield of 88 bushels per acre is 5 bushels below average and the lowest since 1943. Only in New Jersey, Indiana, Kansas and Texas did prospective yields decline during the past month.

Above-normal rainfall during August caused a yellowing of vines in many New Jersey fields. In that State, the crop needs dry, hot weather during September.

Yield prospects for the small acreage grown in the North Central States improved during August. Improvement in Missouri more than offset the deterioration of sweetpotatoes in Indiana and Kansas that was caused by insufficient moisture. Digging of the commercial acreage in Muscatine County, Iowa is in progress.

In the South Atlantic States, sweetpotatoes made a significant recovery from the July drought. Prospective yields have improved in each of these States except Delaware and Florida where prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Harvest has just gotten under way on Maryland's Eastern Shore. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, yield prospects improved greatly during August. Early-dug fields in this area produced low yields, but there should be some improvement in yields when later fields are harvested. In most of the sweetpotato areas of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, rains were received in time to benefit the crop. On September 1, there had been little or no digging in North Carolina, but harvest of some early acreage in Georgia and South Carolina had gotten under way.

For the South Central States, yield prospects improved only slightly during August. The Louisiana and Oklahoma crops held their own but the prospective yield declined 10-bushels in Texas, where dry weather continued during August. This partially offset the improved yields indicated for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. There had been only a limited acreage dug in east Texas as August ended.

Development of the California crop continues satisfactorily and harvest will begin in the San Joaquin Valley during September.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet crop is forecast at 10,166,000 tons on the basis of September 1 prospects. This is about 2 percent above August 1 prospects and compares with last year's crop of 10,485,000 tons. The 10-year average is 10,013,000 tons. Yield per acre is expected to average 15.0 tons this year compared with the 10-year average of 13.2 tons.

Weather conditions during August were very favorable for sugar beet growth and prospects improved in nearly all States. The entire season has been generally favorable and the crop is now approaching harvest with above average yields indicated in all areas.

Harvest of spring planted beets started about mid-August in California. The fall planted crop in the Imperial Valley turned out very good with a yield of about 18.5 tons per acre; harvest was completed in late July.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 7,717,000 tons on the basis of conditions as of September 1. This compares with 7,571,000 tons indicated on August 1 and last year's harvested production of 6,120,000 tons. The 10-year average is 6,216,000 tons. Yield per acre is expected to be 23.1 tons, compared with 19.2 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.9 tons.

Prospects for sugarcane continues excellent in Louisiana. Most areas had ample moisture during August and cane made rapid growth. There has been very little borer infestation this season. Moisture supplies were also ample and growing conditions ideal during August in Florida.

TOBACCO: The forecast of total tobacco production for September 1, at 2,210 million pounds, is 8 percent above a month ago. Timely rains were received during August and the crops have responded well. In a few localized areas, however, drought persisted throughout the month. The present prospects compare with 2,328 million pounds harvested last year and the 10-year average of 1,842 million pounds.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is indicated at 1,380 million pounds or 7 percent above prospects a month ago. Last year, 1,452 million pounds were harvested. August rains following an extended dry period resulted in much improvement from a month ago for types 11 and 12. However, the rains resulted in plants taking "second growth", and harvest has not progressed as rapidly this year as usual.

The burley tobacco crop as of September 1 is estimated at 606 million pounds which is about 12 percent more than indicated last month and compares with 617 million pounds produced last year. While a few localized areas remained dry through August, most areas received adequate rainfall and the crop made rapid recovery. Cutting is underway.

Production of Maryland tobacco, estimated at 38.0 million pounds, compares with 41.6 million pounds harvested last year. About 10 percent of the crop had been cut as of the first of the month.

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco production is estimated at 49.7 and 27.7 million pounds, respectively. The drought persisted in much of the area producing these types in Kentucky, and Tennessee and it was not until late August that rain was received. The current indicated production compares with 59.5 and 31.7 million pounds, respectively, harvested in 1951.

Total cigar production is indicated to be slightly higher than estimated a month ago despite some hail damage to the binder crop in Massachusetts. September 1 estimates of cigar tobaccos are: fillers, 46.3 million pounds; binders, 47.7 million pounds; and wrappers, 14.3 million pounds. Last year, production of these totaled 63.0, 48.8, and 14.8 million pounds, respectively.

PASTURES: On September 1, pasture feed continued short in many sections, and for the country as a whole equalled the poorest for the date in a dozen years. The condition of pastures averaged 70 percent of normal, 9 points below a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1952

as of
September 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

year ago and 8 points below the average for September 1. Drought continued in Texas and portions of nearby States, and pasture feed continued seriously depleted in much of the Central Mississippi, Lower Ohio, and Lower Tennessee Valleys, and in parts of the Central and Northern Great Plains. Grazing also continued poor in Northern New England, in sections bordering the Eastern Great Lakes and in parts of the Southeast. On the other hand, pastures were very good in the upper Mississippi Valley--Western Great Lake area, and in the States west of the Rocky Mountains.

In the southern New England States and New Jersey, pastures improved materially during August with more favorable moisture conditions and cooler weather. However, northern New England pastures continued very poor. In the East North Central region pasture feed conditions in Michigan and Wisconsin were very favorable, but in Northern Ohio and southern parts of Indiana and Illinois were dry and short. In the West North Central States, pasture conditions showed a marked improvement in Missouri, where rains relieved the drought, and some gains in Iowa, and eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas. Pasture feed in extreme western Minnesota and North and South Dakota deteriorated substantially during August with hot, dry weather curing available green feed.

Improved moisture conditions and generally cooler weather in the South Atlantic area have resulted in material improvement in pasture feed in this area. However, the September 1 condition of 76 percent was still 6 points below average for that date. In the South Central area, pasture conditions deteriorated further during August and equalled the lowest for September 1 since 1934. Late summer rains in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas have partially relieved the drought in these States and improved fall pasture prospects. However, September 1 pasture conditions in these States were from 16 to 32 percentage points below average for that date. Lack of moisture and continued high temperatures during August burned up Oklahoma and Texas pastures and ranges. The condition of Texas pastures on September 1 at 38 percent of normal was the lowest for that date since 1934.

In the West, pasture conditions were 1 point above a year ago, but 5 points below average. East of the Rockies, the range and pasture feed picture was spotty. In Montana grass feed deteriorated under dry warm August weather and in Colorado and New Mexico the condition was well below average, despite the benefit of limited rainfall in August. In Arizona, Utah, and Nevada pasture feed was above average. In Oregon pastures were about average and in Washington ranges and pastures west of the Cascades were furnishing adequate feed, but those in eastern portions were dry. In California ranges and pasture feed was well above average for September 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: During August, 10.2 billion pounds of milk were produced by the Nation's $21\frac{1}{2}$ million farm milk cows. This was 3 percent less than a year ago and the smallest milk output for the month since 1940. Milk production per cow declined much less than usual during the month as cooler weather in late August, renewed growth of pasture feed, and continued liberal supplemental feeding helped production per cow recover somewhat from the relatively low levels caused by drought in some areas. On a per capita basis, August farm production was equivalent to 2.09 pounds of milk per person per day, 13 percent below the 10-year average and the lowest for the month in nearly a quarter century of records. In the first 8 months of 1952, milk production on farms totaled 81.2 billion pounds, or 1.3 billion pounds below the corresponding period of 1951. During the remaining months of 1952, milk production will have to come close to last year's level if total for the year is to exceed 114 billion pounds.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 16.62 pounds per day compared with 16.96 pounds a year earlier, and a 10-year average of 15.24 pounds. The decline in production per cow from August 1 to September 1 this year was much less than usual. In the South Atlantic States, milk production per cow increased contra-seasonally from the low level of August 1 as rains, cooler weather, and revived pastures materially improved production conditions. In the South Central region, September 1 milk production per cow was still below average and substantially under that of a year ago. On the other hand, in the East North Central States milk production per cow was close to last year's level and 14 percent above the 10-year average for September 1. In the other northern and western regions, the rate per cow was slightly below a year ago, but 8 to 11 percent above average for September 1. The percentage of milk cows in production declined seasonally and was at a rather low level for this time of the year. On September 1, 70.4 percent of the milk cows in crop correspondents' herds were reported milked, the lowest since 1944, and second lowest in a quarter century. The percentage of cows milked was especially low in the South.

August milk production was below a year ago in 21 of the 30 States for which current monthly estimates are made. The sharpest reduction was in Texas where this year's extended drought cut milk production 12 percent below that in August last year. Other States where production was off sharply from August 1951 included Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, and Montana. On the other hand, August milk production on farms exceeded that a year ago in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, the Carolinas, Utah, and Oregon.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: August: August : July : August:					: August: August : July : August:				
State:average: 1951 : 1952 : 1952 :					State:average: 1951 : 1952 : 1952 :				
:1941-50:					:1941-50:				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	90	96	90	93	W.Va.	81	77	79	77
Pa.	460	478	485	476	N.C.	143	146	148	152
Ohio	479	484	521	487	S.C.	55	51	54	53
Ind.	344	358	362	359	Ky.	243	240	234	232
Ill.	486	469	465	450	Tenn.	232	238	223	220
Mich.	423	490	534	514	Ala.	124	118	125	117
Wis.	1,241	1,329	1,518	1,313	Miss.	137	138	136	134
Minn.	652	607	755	611	Okla.	230	172	165	159
Iowa	597	536	578	523	Tex.	354	300	288	265
Mo.	394	431	393	402	Mont.	64	54	57	50
N.Dak.	199	178	198	173	Idaho	119	107	116	106
S.Dak.	150	134	147	121	Utah	55	56	65	58
Nebr.	238	202	218	195	Wash.	174	149	154	148
Kans.	263	233	212	214	Oreg.	124	109	126	111
Va.	178	193	173	183	Calif.	491	532	546	515
					Other				
					States	1,716	1,800	1,854	1,699
					U.S.	10,596	10,505	11,039	10,210

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,155,000,000 eggs in August a record high for the month, 1 percent more than in August last year and 10 percent more than the 1941-50 average. Egg production reached record high levels in the North Atlantic and the West and almost equaled the record of last year in the East North Central States. Production increased 9 percent from last year in the West, 4 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic. It decreased 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central States. There was no change in the East North Central States. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 43,390,000,000 eggs -- 3 percent more than last year and 7 percent above the average.

The rate of production in August was 14.0 eggs per layer, compared with 14.1 last year and the average of 12.9 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central where there was no change and the West which reached a record high level of 3 percent above last year. Decreases in the rate from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 129 eggs, compared with 127 last year and the average of 117 eggs.

There were 296,560,000 layers in farm flocks in August -- 2 percent more than in August last year and 1 percent above average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic where there was no change and the West North Central where a 1 percent decrease took place. Increases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States and 6 percent in the West. The increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was 4.7 percent, compared with 4.3 percent last year and the average of 0.7 percent.

Potential layers (hens & pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 525,256,000, the smallest number since 1941, down 5 percent from a year ago and 7 percent from the average. Numbers were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 2 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central and 7 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 221,839,000, the smallest number since 1938 -- 13 percent less than a year ago and 17 percent below the average. All parts of the country showed decreases from a year ago. Decreases were 8 percent in the West North Central, 10 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central States, and 24 percent in the West. On September 1 about 42 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to laying flocks this winter, compared with 46 percent a year ago and the average of 48 percent.

The number of chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1 was estimated at 96,633,000 -- the smallest number in 12 years of record -- 23 percent less than a year ago and 35 percent below the average. All parts of the country showed decreases from a year ago, except the South Atlantic where there was an increase of 6 percent. Decreases from a year ago were 16 percent in the West North Central, 25 percent in the East North Central, 27 percent in the South Central, 33 percent in the West and 43 percent in the North Atlantic States. Of the late hatched chicks 75 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 25 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 79 percent purchased and 21 percent hatched on farms last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS, CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON
FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	42,811	55,513	79,156	29,165	59,298	22,794	294,737
1951	54,860	56,737	76,418	29,964	49,559	29,525	297,063
1952	56,828	57,442	75,724	29,795	52,628	31,000	303,417

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	38,104	57,334	88,964	21,902	42,357	20,190	268,851
1951	44,651	53,146	79,926	22,407	33,710	19,859	253,699
1952	37,938	47,826	73,361	19,128	28,588	14,998	221,839

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	80,915	112,847	168,120	51,067	101,655	48,984	563,589
1951	99,511	109,883	156,344	52,371	83,269	49,384	550,762
1952	94,766	105,268	149,085	48,923	81,216	45,998	525,256

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	16,372	22,253	44,347	20,602	28,315	11,765	149,655
1951	24,330	21,350	30,048	18,392	21,766	9,100	124,986
1952	13,747	15,963	25,322	19,543	15,988	6,070	96,633

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	44.8	40.9	41.0	33.8	31.6	43.2	39.2
1951	49.3	43.6	45.4	38.7	34.3	43.1	43.5
1952	49.4	44.1	45.1	38.9	34.3	50.1	43.7

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 48.3 cents per dozen compared with 43.3 cents in mid-July and the August 1951 price of 49.6 cents. Shell egg markets were mostly steady to firm during August. Price advances early in the month were not fully maintained, but sizeable net gains occurred except on the Pacific Coast. The net decrease of 600,000 cases in United States stocks of shell eggs during July was three times greater than in July last year and the 5-year average. Stocks of 2.7 million cases on July 31 were 455,000 cases above last year, but 707,000 cases less than average. Stocks in the 35 cities on August 30 were 1,648,000 cases compared with 1,143,000 cases last year.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 26.5 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 26.0 cents on July 15 and 27.2 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 22.3 cents and commercial broilers 30.9 cents, compared with 24.6 and 29.7 cents respectively in mid-August last year. Markets were steady to firm on young chickens and about steady on hens. Offerings were ample on hens and light weight broilers or fryers, but limited on heavy weight young chickens.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 32.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 35.3 cents a year ago. Markets were steady to firm most of August. The price trend was upward. United States stocks of frozen turkeys on July 31 were 46 million pounds, compared with 30 million pounds last year and a 5-year average of 35 million pounds.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$4.24, compared with \$4.18 in mid-July and \$3.96 in August a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

as of
September 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1952	1941-50	1952	1952	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.3	36.0	36.0	490	540	540
N.H.	43.3	43.0	44.0	551	602	572
Vt.	42.0	41.0	44.0	2,565	2,788	2,816
Mass.	43.2	47.0	46.0	1,690	1,692	1,656
R. I.	40.3	41.0	40.0	314	287	280
Conn.	43.5	45.0	47.0	1,993	1,710	1,786
N.Y.	38.4	44.0	45.0	25,248	28,116	28,755
N.J.	43.0	52.5	53.0	7,994	9,712	10,282
Pa.	42.7	46.0	47.0	56,703	60,766	63,967
Ohio	50.2	48.0	50.0	174,250	169,536	178,350
Ind.	49.1	53.0	49.0	215,425	241,415	225,449
Ill.	51.0	55.0	55.0	436,062	491,865	506,605
Mich.	35.9	41.5	45.0	59,155	69,056	75,645
Wis.	43.7	43.0	51.0	111,416	103,759	121,890
Minn.	41.9	39.5	48.0	222,046	215,038	253,488
Iowa	50.6	45.0	62.0	532,801	471,780	669,538
Mo.	34.5	34.0	40.0	145,301	132,022	170,840
N. Dak.	22.0	19.0	21.0	26,010	23,332	23,982
S. Dak.	26.5	22.0	28.0	97,944	85,624	102,424
Nebr.	29.3	26.5	35.0	223,532	187,620	247,300
Kans.	25.5	24.0	21.0	71,894	58,296	57,960
Del.	31.0	37.0	35.0	4,219	5,735	5,845
Md.	38.5	45.0	46.0	17,626	20,430	21,942
Va.	34.0	43.0	35.0	38,113	41,624	33,880
W. Va.	36.8	39.0	41.0	11,306	8,580	8,856
N.C.	26.5	31.0	25.0	59,560	67,611	55,075
S.C.	17.8	20.0	15.0	26,118	26,320	18,750
Ga.	13.4	16.0	11.0	44,673	49,536	35,079
Fla.	11.2	16.0	12.5	7,378	9,616	7,962
Ky.	32.8	37.5	30.0	77,241	80,662	63,870
Tenn.	27.9	30.0	20.0	64,488	60,360	39,840
Ala.	16.6	19.0	10.0	46,470	46,303	24,610
Miss.	18.3	21.5	13.5	44,293	38,141	24,422
Ark.	19.3	23.5	14.5	28,821	23,218	14,471
La.	16.6	23.0	18.5	17,493	16,307	13,116
Okla.	18.4	21.5	12.0	25,052	21,156	10,152
Tex.	16.5	18.5	16.0	56,861	42,143	36,816
Mont.	16.2	14.5	13.0	3,073	2,392	1,885
Idaho	47.0	54.5	55.0	1,592	1,962	2,475
Wyo.	16.6	15.0	17.0	1,290	780	918
Colo.	20.9	26.0	23.0	14,622	15,782	12,558
N. Mex.	14.6	15.5	13.5	2,045	1,116	1,161
Ariz.	12.3	10.0	14.0	388	320	490
Utah	31.8	37.0	36.0	831	1,147	1,188
Nev.	31.1	40.0	35.0	74	120	105
Wash.	48.6	58.0	59.0	1,011	1,102	1,298
Oreg.	37.4	42.0	44.0	1,310	1,092	1,188
Calif.	32.7	33.5	35.0	2,321	2,312	2,660
U.S.	34.7	36.2	38.7	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,185,237

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20.7	24.0	24.0	109	144	120
Wis.	22.8	22.5	25.0	1,307	1,170	1,000
Minn.	17.2	18.5	14.5	17,451	18,038	15,558
Iowa	17.2	17.0	21.0	250	238	252
N.Dak.	15.4	14.5	10.0	107,540	121,365	83,430
S.Dak.	12.5	14.5	8.0	34,701	45,254	24,472
Nebr.	13.8	14.5	12.0	1,053	841	576
Mont.	15.8	15.0	12.0	44,558	68,640	46,380
Idaho	31.1	29.5	32.0	13,378	21,270	21,952
Wyo.	17.0	18.0	16.5	1,446	1,638	1,353
Colo.	18.2	17.0	26.5	2,498	1,717	1,643
N.Mex.	14.7	14.0	15.5	305	308	326
Utah	32.7	33.0	32.0	2,259	3,267	3,232
Tex.	27.9	30.0	30.0	341	390	450
Wash.	22.5	24.0	23.0	14,442	15,120	8,832
Oreg.	23.8	23.0	27.0	4,730	6,785	4,536
U. S.	16.1	16.0	11.9	246,738	306,185	214,112

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	16.7	14.5	12.0	927	522	348
N.Dak.	15.3	14.0	10.5	35,400	29,610	18,879
S.Dak.	13.2	15.5	7.0	3,623	5,688	2,366
3 States	15.0	14.2	10.0	37,950	35,820	21,593

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1941-50	520,816	185,803	212,899	38,561	126,584	1,084,664
1951	376,636	150,748	261,830	36,572	161,688	987,474
1952 2/	715,749	203,556	177,642	22,111	179,237	1,298,295

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1952.

OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.4	44.0	29.0	3,243	5,016	2,523
N.H.	36.1	36.0	35.0	233	180	140
Vt.	32.2	41.0	35.0	1,334	1,476	1,085
Mass.	30.8	40.0	36.0	181	200	216
R.I.	31.3	32.0	32.0	31	32	32
Conn.	32.8	31.0	33.0	160	124	165
N.Y.	32.4	48.0	35.0	23,365	36,240	26,425
N.J.	31.3	39.0	33.0	1,336	1,638	1,386
Pa.	31.4	42.0	28.0	24,681	32,340	21,980
Ohio	37.1	41.0	36.5	42,692	49,979	46,282
Ind.	35.1	37.0	36.5	47,212	50,875	50,698
Ill.	39.5	40.0	37.0	141,681	133,600	124,801
Mich.	36.4	40.5	33.0	50,477	60,183	50,985
Wis.	42.8	49.5	44.0	117,913	143,302	128,656
Minn.	36.7	43.0	38.5	174,803	212,764	203,819
Iowa	36.8	33.0	35.0	205,288	182,886	215,320
Mo.	24.6	23.0	21.0	43,602	27,738	25,683
N.Dak.	29.6	29.0	22.5	66,413	56,811	36,112
S.Dak.	30.5	37.0	27.0	89,073	116,365	95,094
Nebr.	27.2	28.0	19.0	61,349	60,816	47,272
Kans.	22.7	18.0	22.0	31,817	14,346	19,646
Del.	30.4	32.0	28.0	165	256	224
Md.	31.3	36.0	32.0	1,237	1,980	1,824
Va.	27.7	33.0	34.0	3,717	4,818	5,066
W.Va.	27.0	32.0	30.0	1,780	1,600	1,530
N.C.	27.6	35.5	35.0	9,495	14,271	14,070
S.C.	24.8	28.0	32.0	15,972	16,128	18,240
Ga.	24.1	26.0	32.0	13,509	10,296	14,688
Fla.	17.2	25.0	30.0	454	500	1,080
Ky.	22.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,136	2,626
Tenn.	25.6	26.0	28.0	5,400	4,732	5,600
Ala.	23.6	27.0	28.0	4,650	2,052	2,772
Miss.	29.5	29.0	40.0	9,294	3,335	6,680
Ark.	27.2	25.0	32.5	7,166	3,050	3,575
La.	26.8	28.0	35.0	2,719	1,204	2,240
Okla.	19.0	16.0	21.0	20,643	4,768	8,316
Tex.	21.1	15.0	24.5	28,263	8,145	21,952
Mont.	33.4	34.0	31.5	12,999	10,200	9,261
Idaho	41.8	42.0	45.0	7,704	8,022	8,865
Wyo.	30.7	31.5	30.0	4,395	4,694	4,470
Colo.	30.7	30.0	38.0	6,138	5,820	7,220
N.Mex.	22.1	18.5	21.0	893	518	630
Ariz.	36.5	41.0	50.0	386	369	550
Utah	43.9	46.0	46.0	2,106	1,886	2,162
Nev.	40.8	40.0	44.0	338	320	352
Wash.	46.2	46.0	50.0	7,454	6,670	6,500
Oreg.	29.1	25.6	32.5	9,753	7,395	9,718
Calif.	29.6	26.5	31.5	5,118	4,320	5,355
U.S.	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,263,886

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT
as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.8	32.0	23.0	129	192	138
Vt.	24.9	33.0	27.0	67	33	27
N.Y.	26.9	34.0	30.0	2,693	2,516	1,890
N.J.	31.3	38.0	37.0	388	684	555
Pa.	32.3	34.5	36.0	4,332	5,416	5,328
Ohio	27.4	26.0	29.0	767	494	580
Ind.	25.1	21.5	27.0	1,120	494	621
Ill.	27.1	28.0	29.0	1,652	868	638
Mich.	29.7	34.0	29.0	4,386	3,876	2,378
Wis.	34.2	33.0	35.0	8,364	6,633	3,150
Minn.	25.9	27.5	24.0	28,563	38,555	26,256
Iowa	25.9	21.0	28.0	1,712	693	728
Mo.	20.5	21.5	23.0	1,999	1,075	1,150
N.Dak.	22.1	23.0	18.0	50,917	51,336	31,338
S.Dak.	20.0	23.5	15.5	31,989	19,693	9,734
Nebr.	19.2	22.0	17.0	17,892	4,620	2,924
Kans.	17.5	13.0	14.0	10,580	1,547	2,254
Del.	28.7	31.0	31.0	288	341	341
Md.	30.1	32.5	34.5	2,220	2,470	2,450
Va.	28.6	32.0	34.0	2,260	2,624	2,618
W.Va.	27.9	26.0	31.0	289	286	310
N.C.	25.0	36.0	32.0	938	1,260	1,088
S.C.	22.0	25.0	26.0	492	400	468
Ga.	20.3	22.5	27.0	147	90	162
Ky.	23.9	22.5	27.0	1,842	1,192	1,512
Tenn.	19.4	18.5	20.0	1,672	980	1,160
Ark.	19.2	18.0	21.0	147	72	84
Okla.	16.0	11.0	18.0	3,912	198	396
Tex.	16.8	11.5	15.0	3,649	518	900
Mont.	25.9	28.0	27.0	16,563	12,880	12,906
Idaho	35.3	32.0	36.0	12,058	10,432	12,312
Wyo.	29.7	33.0	29.0	3,962	4,587	4,002
Colo.	24.7	23.5	28.0	16,477	9,541	9,548
N.Mex.	20.4	20.5	22.0	610	430	506
Ariz.	41.1	50.0	55.0	4,023	4,900	5,885
Utah	44.6	44.0	46.0	5,757	6,072	6,624
Nev.	35.3	34.0	37.0	762	816	925
Wash.	35.5	36.0	35.0	6,604	3,384	3,010
Oreg.	33.3	30.0	37.5	9,565	10,110	10,350
Calif.	29.6	30.0	36.0	44,236	42,360	53,892
U.S.	24.9	27.1	26.9	306,127	254,668	221,138

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SORGHUM GRAIN

Yield per acre				Production			
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Ind.	28.5	28.0	28.0	45	28	28	
Mo.	19.7	17.0	18.0	865	391	270	
S. Dak.	12.3	12.0	11.5	1,025	216	196	
Nebr.	19.5	13.0	18.0	2,374	1,664	1,440	
Kans.	18.0	22.0	12.0	25,109	57,310	15,624	
N.C.	1/25.8	30.0	23.0	1/290	990	1,035	
S.C.	1/17.4	18.5	15.0	1/81	74	45	
Ala.	1/17.0	17.0	16.0	1/461	323	256	
Ark.	15.4	21.0	13.0	186	315	156	
La.	15.8	16.0	14.0	27	16	28	
Okla.	13.4	16.0	11.0	9,420	16,768	4,147	
Tex.	18.9	18.5	14.0	79,096	71,085	40,964	
Colo.	14.4	12.0	8.0	2,694	3,048	560	
N. Mex.	14.8	9.5	10.0	4,311	3,410	2,350	
Ariz.	38.1	42.0	42.0	2,076	1,092	1,260	
Calif.	38.2	39.0	41.0	4,724	2,535	4,018	
U.S.	18.4	18.9	13.8	132,598	159,265	72,377	
1/ Short-time average.							

FLAXSEED

Yield per acre				Production			
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Mich.	7.7	7.5	9.0	55	38	54	
Wis.	12.3	11.5	11.0	145	150	110	
Minn.	10.2	9.0	10.5	13,532	10,845	11,256	
Iowa	12.9	10.5	14.0	1,851	630	518	
Mo.	6.0	5.0	---	50	5	---	
N. Dak.	7.7	8.0	7.5	11,184	15,272	12,172	
S. Dak.	9.4	8.0	9.0	4,386	4,584	4,122	
Kans.	6.4	7.5	5.5	830	82	82	
Okla.	5.9	8.0	5.5	100	32	11	
Tex.	7.8	3.4	8.5	737	75	978	
Mont.	6.9	6.0	7.0	1,394	198	70	
Wyo.	1/4.8	5.0	---	6	5	---	
Ariz.	23.9	31.5	26.0	520	126	52	
Wash.	1/12.2	11.0	---	17	22	---	
Calif.	19.5	28.5	28.0	5,086	1,738	1,260	
U.S.	9.4	8.7	9.0	38,056	33,802	30,685	
1/ Short-time average.							

RICE

Yield per acre				Production			
State	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/			
Miss.	---	2,500	1,975	---	700	1,027	
Ark.	2,195	2,025	1,975	6,871	9,011	9,223	
La.	1,743	1,900	2,075	10,248	11,324	11,620	
Tex.	2,003	2,200	2,400	8,668	12,408	13,128	
Calif.	2,929	3,300	3,400	7,030	10,362	11,220	
U.S.	2,084	2,250	2,363	32,850	43,805	46,218	
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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ALL HAY						PASTURE			
Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1			
State	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	
	1941-50	1951	cated:	1941-50	1951	cated	1941-50	1951	cated
		1952			1952				1952
	Tons		Thousand tons			Percent			
Maine	0.97	1.12	1.15	790	796	820	70	96	51
N.H.	1.16	1.30	1.26	416	403	395	71	93	69
Vt.	1.37	1.46	1.47	1,351	1,341	1,385	77	95	73
Mass.	1.53	1.63	1.57	552	540	525	71	94	79
R.I.	1.42	1.69	1.54	47	49	43	70	91	84
Conn.	1.55	1.73	1.64	442	449	424	76	93	87
N.Y.	1.51	1.72	1.59	5,748	5,678	5,181	75	83	72
N.J.	1.68	1.82	1.81	431	467	455	72	83	84
Pa.	1.45	1.53	1.39	3,470	3,530	3,159	77	69	73
Ohio	1.44	1.52	1.43	3,630	3,916	3,581	79	58	66
Ind.	1.38	1.45	1.37	2,536	2,674	2,457	78	81	70
Ill.	1.46	1.63	1.61	3,965	4,705	4,426	79	95	75
Mich.	1.37	1.54	1.41	3,581	3,882	3,392	71	87	34
Wis.	1.67	2.20	2.05	6,786	8,883	8,324	69	97	94
Minn.	1.47	1.84	1.70	6,281	6,921	7,179	75	93	87
Iowa	1.60	1.77	1.81	5,497	6,961	6,645	81	99	95
Mo.	1.20	1.29	1.01	4,596	4,961	3,821	80	97	76
N.Dak.	.96	.91	.85	3,114	3,163	2,945	80	81	60
S.Dak.	.84	.96	.79	3,079	4,517	4,000	77	96	64
Nebr.	1.06	1.18	1.08	4,481	6,234	5,793	80	98	77
Kans.	1.61	1.62	1.16	2,932	3,467	2,421	23	95	60
Del.	1.37	1.45	1.41	100	100	96	75	86	77
Md.	1.36	1.52	1.39	605	683	617	76	74	34
Va.	1.14	1.13	1.15	1,552	1,641	1,631	83	74	81
W.Va.	1.22	1.28	1.17	989	1,048	953	84	69	77
N.C.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1,266	1,225	1,156	85	73	76
S.C.	.80	.81	.82	441	371	370	78	64	71
Ga.	.54	.62	.53	731	610	468	79	63	64
Fla.	.56	.71	.58	65	60	46	83	85	24
Ky.	1.29	1.19	1.01	2,328	2,277	2,051	82	58	52
Tenn.	1.16	1.05	.70	2,114	1,685	1,147	80	64	48
Ala.	.75	.80	.74	739	556	480	80	53	64
Miss.	1.18	1.07	.91	1,024	774	724	79	57	50
Ark.	1.12	1.14	.79	1,462	1,294	895	74	81	50
La.	1.22	1.16	1.14	387	342	333	79	61	74
Okla.	1.26	1.20	1.06	1,715	1,799	1,540	76	73	46
Tex.	.99	1.01	1.00	1,550	1,456	1,516	70	47	38
Mont.	1.17	1.06	1.10	2,558	2,363	2,509	83	78	68
Idaho	2.12	2.14	2.34	2,372	2,281	2,604	86	84	88
Wyo.	1.12	1.12	1.13	1,235	1,255	1,284	84	89	80
Colo.	1.58	1.56	1.62	2,212	2,036	2,293	83	77	63
N.Mex.	2.09	2.09	2.11	435	418	454	76	62	60
Ariz.	2.34	2.53	2.66	642	634	634	82	77	94
Utah	2.03	2.01	2.34	1,154	1,023	1,275	80	34	91
Nev.	1.48	1.51	1.67	600	585	662	88	86	98
Wash.	1.91	1.80	1.90	1,682	1,431	1,500	78	47	78
Oreg.	1.73	1.55	1.79	1,865	1,551	1,804	79	59	80
Calif.	2.96	3.11	3.21	5,723	5,426	5,954	77	78	83
U.S.	1.36	1.45	1.36	101,072	108,461	102,417	78	79	70

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.40	1.60	1.60	8	13	11
N.H.	2.02	1.85	2.05	9	13	14
Vt.	2.05	1.95	2.15	50	60	71
Mass.	2.24	2.15	2.30	29	39	44
R. I.	2.23	2.35	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.40	2.50	58	72	78
N.Y.	2.00	2.15	2.05	786	834	763
N.J.	2.17	2.20	2.25	154	180	189
Pa.	1.91	2.05	1.90	566	681	656
Ohio	1.91	1.85	1.80	870	942	916
Ind.	1.85	1.95	1.85	815	946	853
Ill.	2.26	2.35	2.35	1,360	2,075	1,765
Mich.	1.54	1.75	1.60	1,710	1,914	1,627
Wis.	2.11	2.55	2.30	2,361	5,021	4,529
Minn.	2.03	2.40	2.20	2,379	3,991	3,951
Iowa	2.22	2.25	2.25	2,083	3,004	2,403
Mo.	2.58	2.60	2.30	826	871	702
N. Dak.	1.45	1.35	1.25	314	668	718
S. Dak.	1.55	1.65	1.45	627	1,516	1,705
Nebr.	2.00	2.05	1.90	1,980	3,040	2,901
Kans.	2.10	2.15	1.60	1,847	2,118	1,466
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.25	13	16	14
Md.	2.01	2.10	2.05	106	141	139
Va.	2.18	2.20	2.10	192	288	294
W. Va.	1.98	1.90	1.85	110	127	137
N.C.	2.08	2.00	1.90	52	120	112
Ga.	1.73	1.70	1.60	8	15	14
Ky.	2.05	1.80	1.70	486	389	345
Tenn.	2.12	1.90	1.30	300	243	150
Ala.	1.73	1.65	1.30	22	33	18
Miss.	2.06	1.90	1.50	96	15	12
Ark.	2.38	2.40	1.60	216	98	66
La.	1.98	1.80	1.90	42	34	40
Okla.	1.96	1.80	1.65	710	722	695
Tex.	2.52	2.15	2.05	412	426	430
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1.55	1,130	1,018	1,018
Idaho	2.54	2.60	2.85	1,928	1,888	2,152
Wyo.	1.65	1.70	1.65	558	539	533
Calo.	2.15	2.20	2.25	1,362	1,342	1,537
N. Mex.	2.76	2.80	2.85	351	339	373
Ariz.	2.62	2.80	2.90	541	546	536
Utah	2.31	2.30	2.65	938	830	1,023
Nev.	2.55	2.70	2.90	268	289	325
Wash.	2.29	2.05	2.15	706	621	658
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.70	645	575	597
Calif.	4.48	4.60	4.70	4,256	4,283	4,507
U. S.	2.20	2.26	2.15	34,283	42,937	41,089

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY ^{1/}

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.08	1.25	1.30	502	564	598
N.H.	1.32	1.45	1.45	229	225	232
Vt.	1.44	1.55	1.55	828	820	845
Mass.	1.67	1.80	1.70	352	331	316
R.I.	1.52	1.85	1.60	25	33	27
Conn.	1.64	1.80	1.70	230	239	221
N.Y.	1.53	1.75	1.60	4,022	3,958	3,547
N.J.	1.54	1.75	1.70	198	212	197
Pa.	1.39	1.45	1.30	2,680	2,659	2,336
Ohio	1.34	1.45	1.35	2,517	2,836	2,535
Ind.	1.22	1.30	1.25	1,214	1,366	1,328
Ill.	1.34	1.45	1.45	1,859	2,095	2,263
Mich.	1.26	1.40	1.30	1,603	1,701	1,533
Wis.	1.52	1.90	1.85	3,957	3,566	3,508
Minn.	1.44	1.65	1.60	1,588	1,630	1,675
Iowa	1.38	1.55	1.65	2,992	3,695	4,013
Mo.	1.06	1.15	1.00	1,241	1,503	1,372
S.Dak.	1.16	1.40	1.05	23	53	50
Nebr.	1.18	1.40	1.40	53	244	244
Kans.	1.26	1.15	1.05	106	184	210
Del.	1.40	1.45	1.40	43	44	42
Md.	1.29	1.45	1.30	378	412	361
Va.	1.16	1.20	1.15	543	535	492
W.Va.	1.21	1.30	1.15	535	598	508
N.C.	1.14	1.10	1.05	102	119	113
Ga.	.94	1.00	.90	10	18	16
Ky.	1.25	1.15	1.00	518	493	429
Tenn.	1.19	1.10	.75	216	174	112
Ala.	.91	.80	.70	11	18	14
Miss.	1.16	1.00	1.05	32	60	68
Ark.	1.12	1.15	.75	32	37	26
La.	1.10	1.20	1.20	26	32	37
Mont.	1.33	1.20	1.35	286	332	393
Idaho	1.34	1.25	1.40	172	170	190
Wyo.	1.21	1.25	1.25	109	154	162
Colo.	1.45	1.45	1.50	230	206	224
N.Mex.	1.36	1.30	1.30	18	17	18
Utah	1.65	1.75	2.00	52	49	62
Nev.	1.35	1.20	1.50	51	60	72
Wash.	2.11	1.90	2.15	411	395	452
Oreg.	1.82	1.60	1.80	227	198	202
U. S.	1.38	1.49	1.44	30,242	32,035	31,043

^{1/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ind.	1.13	1.10	0.85	116	134	94
Ill.	1.09	1.20	.90	129	256	163
Mo.	1.06	1.20	.85	1,615	2,041	1,330
Kans.	1.13	1.20	.80	109	192	115
Del.	1.20	1.25	1.25	19	26	25
Md.	1.14	1.30	1.20	47	81	71
Va.	1.06	1.05	1.05	515	539	566
W.Va.	1.08	1.05	1.00	34	37	37
N.C.	1.09	.95	1.00	544	473	468
S.C.	.90	.80	.85	183	187	193
Ga.	.85	.85	.70	154	177	135
Ky.	1.14	1.10	.85	905	987	839
Tenn.	1.07	.95	.55	1,203	913	544
Ala.	.90	.85	.75	104	116	99
Miss.	1.11	1.00	.80	354	298	262
Ark.	1.01	1.10	.65	678	746	432
La.	1.22	1.00	1.05	119	98	113
Okla.	1.07	1.15	.65	92	178	104
U.S.	1.07	1.07	.81	6,926	7,479	5,590

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Wis.	1.18	1.35	1.30	134	86	75
Minn.	1.10	1.10	1.05	1,449	970	907
Iowa	1.18	1.25	1.25	106	62	62
Mo.	1.13	1.10	.70	166	158	101
N.Dak.	.88	.80	.75	2,094	1,966	1,750
S.Dak.	.72	.75	.55	2,134	2,625	1,944
Nebr.	.74	.80	.70	2,189	2,733	2,439
Kans.	1.12	1.15	.70	714	797	480
Ark.	1.04	1.05	.75	180	171	134
Okla.	1.16	1.10	.80	502	471	339
Tex.	1.03	.85	.85	190	148	148
Mont.	.84	.75	.75	696	601	601
Idaho	1.10	1.00	1.10	153	142	173
Wyo.	.82	.80	.85	413	401	426
Colo.	.99	.85	1.00	444	355	443
N.Mex.	.79	.75	.85	17	18	20
Utah	1.22	1.15	1.50	120	106	147
Nev.	1.04	1.00	1.10	252	210	238
Wash.	1.22	1.20	1.25	61	67	68
Oreg.	1.16	1.00	1.25	326	309	390
Calif.	1.24	1.20	1.40	199	167	199
U.S.	.88	.86	.76	12,539	12,563	11,083

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	15.8	18.0	18.0	149	126	126
N.J.	16.9	16.5	19.5	246	330	332
Pa.	15.8	17.0	16.5	435	374	346
Ohio	20.3	19.0	19.5	20,147	21,356	19,520
Ind.	19.8	23.5	21.5	27,718	36,448	31,842
Ill.	22.0	26.0	24.0	74,342	94,562	83,952
Mich.	17.4	20.5	19.0	1,687	2,460	2,204
Wis.	13.5	14.5	14.5	514	638	624
Minn.	15.4	17.5	18.5	9,145	18,848	21,442
Iowa	20.1	21.5	24.0	33,537	32,508	33,144
Mo.	16.8	20.0	19.0	12,438	25,800	32,528
N.Dak.	1/11.0	13.0	12.5	1/123	364	350
S.Dak.	14.0	14.5	15.0	349	870	1,305
Nebr.	17.8	22.0	21.0	546	1,276	1,848
Kans.	12.3	14.5	12.0	2,782	5,814	7,500
Del.	12.8	14.5	14.0	604	884	910
Md.	14.1	16.0	16.0	640	1,232	1,168
Va.	15.6	18.0	16.0	1,554	2,988	3,656
W.Va.	14.1	14.5	15.0	19	14	15
N.C.	12.8	16.5	15.0	3,142	4,950	4,545
S.C.	9.2	12.5	12.0	257	1,038	1,224
Ga.	8.4	10.5	8.0	117	220	232
Fla.	---	18.0	18.0	---	144	180
Ky.	16.2	19.0	11.0	1,502	2,470	1,496
Tenn.	15.9	17.5	16.0	1,603	3,202	3,248
Ala.	14.4	18.0	17.0	623	1,584	1,496
Miss.	15.0	14.0	14.0	2,508	5,950	6,300
Ark.	16.4	20.5	16.0	4,759	12,444	13,920
La.	13.4	17.5	13.5	416	578	486
Okla.	9.2	13.5	9.0	105	1,040	920
U.S.	19.4	21.2	19.8	202,068	280,512	275,929

1/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Minn.	3/ 902	1,150	1,300	3/ 40	34	52
N.Dak.	3/1,092	800	1,000	3/130	24	40
Mont.	1,187	1,390	1,400	310	70	70
Idaho	1,290	1,270	1,400	1,760	1,029	924
Wyo.	3/1,152	1,200	1,200	3/ 24	24	84
Colo.	923	750	1,100	182	30	55
Wash.	1,334	1,370	1,100	3,091	2,398	1,287
Oreg.	1,343	800	1,100	356	104	110
Calif.	3/1,020	1,250	1,500	3/184	50	75
U.S.	1,270	1,298	1,209	6,011	3,763	2,697

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,254	1,600	1,450	188,724	236,800	171,100
N.C.	1,090	1,330	1,250	299,494	315,210	248,750
Tenn.	780	700	675	5,718	2,800	2,700
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,144	1,426	1,316	493,936	554,810	422,550
S.C.	619	810	700	18,502	11,340	8,400
Ga.	721	900	700	698,300	595,800	375,200
Fla.	673	870	750	64,016	62,640	46,500
Ala.	730	690	725	319,829	205,620	162,400
Miss.	360	375	325	6,955	3,000	2,275
TOTAL (S.E.						
area)	714	833	707	1,107,601	878,400	594,775
Ark.	392	460	350	6,060	3,220	2,100
La.	324	325	350	2,572	975	1,050
Okla.	500	520	420	106,496	114,400	52,500
Tex.	482	350	300	317,066	118,300	108,600
N.Mex.	1,024	860	950	8,717	6,020	6,650
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	488	422	340	440,911	242,915	170,900
UNITED						
STATES	708	831	714	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,188,225

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	958	1,000	650	67	80	58
New York	1,014	1,100	970	1,405	1,529	1,455
Michigan	852	1,120	850	4,455	4,234	3,086
Total N.E.	884	1,113	881	5,960	5,843	4,599
Nebraska	1,520	1,250	1,550	921	838	868
Montana	1,332	1,570	1,550	297	141	108
Idaho	1,657	1,800	1,900	2,300	2,502	2,242
Wyoming	1,346	1,300	1,400	1,151	728	756
Washington	1,290	2,000	1,900	73	360	342
Total N.W.	1,510	1,581	1,706	4,756	4,569	4,316
Colorado	661	800	1,025	2,012	1,624	1,753
New Mexico	303	400	300	584	140	120
Arizona	520	370	500	68	30	40
Utah	558	110	500	49	8	50
Total S.W.	537	712	857	2,716	1,802	1,963
California:						
Standard Lima	1,406	1,876	1,850	1,202	1,276	1,438
Baby Lima	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098	872	644
Other	1,194	1,341	1,300	2,264	3,084	2,509
Total Calif.	1,311	1,495	1,486	4,565	5,232	4,651
United States	976	1,231	1,179	17,997	17,446	15,529

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1952

September 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	10.0	9.8	10.5	248	127	126
Mich.	8.8	11.4	11.0	704	605	539
Nebr.	12.6	12.4	12.0	704	683	696
Mont.	11.6	11.9	13.5	774	537	500
Idaho	15.7	18.6	18.0	1,082	1,227	1,062
Wyo.	11.9	14.1	14.0	395	438	476
Colo.	13.6	15.4	16.0	1,892	1,906	1,840
Utah	14.2	15.5	12.0	520	403	276
Calif. 1/	16.9	18.9	19.0	2,242	2,645	2,793
Other States	12.4	13.9	12.9	1,451	1,914	1,858
U.S.	13.2	15.2	15.0	10,013	10,485	10,166

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.8	17.3	22.0	5,247	4,828	6,446
Fla.	29.9	32.4	31.0	969	1,392	1,271
Total	19.9	19.2	23.1	6,216	6,120	7,717

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/1,603	1,695	1,690	2/ 774	2,543	3,042
Wash.	1,740	1,790	1,800	18,565	27,387	27,000
Oreg.	920	1,260	1,300	16,464	18,774	16,900
Calif.	1,524	1,530	1,600	13,218	14,535	14,400
U.S.	1,289	1,535	1,581	48,789	63,239	61,342

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled (million pounds); 1949 - 39; 1950 - 50; 1951 - 46.5.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		September 10, 1952
CROP REPORT	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
as of		
September 1, 1952		

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	568	570	535	2,980	1,100	800
Kans.	302	245	210	2,010	1,100	1,000
Okla.	324	315	280	11,930	13,100	11,800
Tex.	325	235	310	5,720	5,600	8,200
Colo.	286	225	125	12,200	8,300	2,600
N.Mex.	255	205	170	6,330	4,400	3,800
U.S.	309	258	239	41,170	33,600	28,200

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,566	1,540	1,479	10,694	10,317	9,318
Conn.	1,366	1,355	1,428	24,416	22,353	24,138
N.Y.	1,348	1,400	1,350	980	420	270
Pa.	1,448	1,610	1,540	50,451	56,186	38,804
Ohio	1,157	1,387	1,329	24,160	26,222	26,180
Ind.	1,210	1,282	1,249	11,929	13,850	13,485
Wis.	1,469	1,477	1,467	32,468	22,889	21,706
Minn.	1,258	1,500	1,500	676	450	450
Mo.	1,052	800	1,100	5,965	4,000	5,720
Kans.	1,020	920	950	246	92	95
Md.	758	800	775	33,702	41,600	37,975
Va.	1,120	1,295	1,242	138,489	176,788	171,250
W.Va.	1,107	1,380	1,250	3,268	4,278	4,000
N.C.	1,118	1,332	1,242	736,834	998,990	942,194
S.C.	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900
Ga.	1,033	1,225	1,120	92,991	137,361	127,880
Fla.	957	1,218	1,100	19,990	32,392	29,700
Ky.	1,110	1,320	1,271	397,950	460,370	448,665
Tenn.	1,162	1,301	1,188	128,139	143,214	134,955
Ala.	847	1,050	950	304	630	570
La.	506	660	600	167	264	180
U.S.	1,124	1,307	1,235	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,210,435

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	Production	
		1951	Pounds			1951	Thousand pounds
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,094	1,240	1,200	104,902	135,160	132,000
North Carolina	11	1,049	1,170	1,180	267,016	339,300	345,740
Total Old Belt	11	1,061	1,189	1,185	371,918	474,460	477,740
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,159	1,435	1,280	368,522	510,860	460,800
North Carolina	13	1,137	1,385	1,250	87,198	127,430	116,250
South Carolina	13	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,135	1,353	1,279	215,250	303,040	289,150
Georgia	14	1,033	1,225	1,120	92,026	135,975	126,560
Florida	14	930	1,200	1,100	16,296	27,000	25,300
Alabama	14	844	1,050	950	289	630	570
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,015	1,220	1,116	108,610	163,605	152,430
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14	1,103	1,304	1,221	1,064,300	1,451,965	1,380,120
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,014	1,340	1,225	12,945	13,400	12,250
Kentucky	22	1,021	1,150	950	12,410	9,890	7,600
Tennessee	22	1,114	1,265	1,050	29,737	24,794	20,160
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,085	1,230	1,021	42,148	34,684	27,760
Kentucky	23	1,006	1,050	1,000	14,484	9,135	7,500
Tennessee	23	1,018	1,100	1,100	3,228	2,310	2,200
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,008	1,060	1,021	17,712	11,445	9,700
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,105	1,215	1,064	1,72,940	59,529	49,710
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,088	1,355	1,300	15,041	18,970	18,200
Indiana	31	1,213	1,285	1,250	11,763	13,750	13,375
Missouri	31	1,052	800	1,100	5,965	4,000	5,720
Kansas	31	1,020	920	950	246	92	95
Virginia	31	1,493	1,730	1,650	17,779	24,220	23,100
West Virginia	31	1,107	1,380	1,250	3,268	4,278	4,000
North Carolina	31	1,420	1,750	1,540	14,098	21,350	19,404
Kentucky	31	1,120	1,340	1,300	341,402	418,080	413,400
Tennessee	31	1,218	1,315	1,225	90,560	111,775	109,025
Total Burley Belt	31	1,154	1,352	1,299	500,138	616,515	606,319
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	758	800	775	33,702	41,600	37,975
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,118	1,295	1,249	533,840	658,115	644,294

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1941-50	Production	
		1951	Indicated 1952		Average 1941-50	1951
Pounds						
Thousand pounds						
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	1,053	1,100	166	100	110
Kentucky	35	1,090	1,050	16,088	14,145	11,760
Tennessee	35	1,091	1,050	4,613	4,335	3,570
Total One Smoker	35	1,090	1,050	20,867	18,580	15,440
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,056	1,025	13,431	9,120	8,405
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	937	1,000	2,864	4,008	3,900
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,064	1,035	37,161	31,708	27,745
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,446	1,540	49,813	55,706	38,346
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,273	1,400	9,118	7,252	7,980
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,416	1,514	58,932	62,958	46,326
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	1,624	1,650	162	170	165
Connecticut	51	1,592	1,620	13,610	13,284	14,256
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,592	1,620	13,773	13,454	14,421
Massachusetts	52	1,706	1,590	8,994	8,379	7,473
Connecticut	52	1,611	1,640	4,159	2,771	2,952
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,674	1,604	13,153	11,150	10,425
New York	53	1,348	1,350	980	420	270
Pennsylvania	53	1,554	1,525	638	480	458
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,429	1,456	1,617	900	728
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,450	1,450	14,958	10,419	9,570
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,480	17,510	12,470	12,136
Minnesota	55	1,258	1,500	676	450	450
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,481	18,186	12,920	12,586
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,528	1,540	2/61,956	48,843	47,730
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,034	1,120	1,538	1,768	1,680
Connecticut	61	984	1,100	6,646	6,298	6,930
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	993	1,104	8,183	8,066	8,610
Georgia	62	1,061	1,100	868	1,386	1,320
Florida	62	1,102	1,100	3,521	5,392	4,400
Total Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,094	1,100	4,389	6,778	5,720
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,025	1,102	12,572	14,844	14,330
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,413	1,453	133,460	126,645	108,386
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:						
Louisiana Perique	72	506	600	167	264	180
United States	All	1,124	1,235	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,210,435
1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.						
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.						

Includes time 24 through 1949.

Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **September 1, 1952**

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic				
Maine	861	1,391	1,154	715
New Hampshire	857	1,361	1,216	553
Vermont	748	972	1,080	774
Massachusetts	2,554	3,442	3,160	1,659
Rhode Island	211	245	235	135
Connecticut	1,231	1,470	1,656	1,138
New York	14,591	18,700	17,291	12,255
New Jersey	2,460	2,709	3,318	2,050
Pennsylvania	6,684	6,270	7,626	5,824
Total North Atlantic	30,197	36,560	36,736	25,103
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	508	328	316	190
Maryland	1,357	1,285	1,127	1,116
Virginia	9,486	12,580	9,560	10,560
West Virginia	3,769	4,402	3,780	3,770
North Carolina	1,090	1,856	1,269	1,388
Total South Atlantic	16,305	20,451	16,052	17,524
Total Eastern States	46,502	57,011	52,788	42,627
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,517	3,534	4,400	3,074
Indiana	1,403	1,260	1,806	1,228
Illinois	3,194	2,980	3,995	2,100
Michigan	6,962	7,420	9,085	5,928
Wisconsin	936	1,297	1,207	1,238
Minnesota	169	65	342	132
Iowa	134	165	264	217
Missouri	1,205	1,140	1,440	1,020
Nebraska	74	52	86	31
Kansas	417	205	432	207
Total North Central	18,010	18,118	23,057	15,275
South Central:				
Kentucky	317	372	376	353
Tennessee	392	484	399	551
Arkansas	582	408	510	270
Total South Central	1,292	1,264	1,285	1,174
Total Central States	19,301	19,382	24,342	16,449
Western States:				
Montana	196	108	40	134
Idaho	1,673	1,360	1,610	1,659
Colorado	1,395	882	1,292	1,340
New Mexico	659	165	825	792
Utah	441	282	493	392
Washington	29,458	35,532	19,108	23,360
Oregon	2,766	3,018	2,330	2,695
California	7,989	6,748	7,832	8,610
Total Western States	44,576	48,025	33,530	38,982
Total 35 States	110,380	124,428	110,660	98,058

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1952
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES				
State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	10	1	9	8
Mass.	54	15	87	60
R.I.	13	4	21	15
Conn.	127	96	148	142
N.Y.	1,247	1,023	1,312	1,311
N.J.	1,524	1,704	1,992	1,292
Pa.	2,051	2,194	2,352	2,308
Ohio	918	808	907	800
Ind.	507	278	72	480
Ill.	1,787	1,344	224	1,610
Mich.	3,861	4,800	605	3,397
Mo.	613	500	304	675
Kans.	77	117	130	149
Del.	261	90	148	99
Md.	499	389	476	415
Va.	1,458	707	1,771	1,909
W.Va.	531	531	581	590
N.C.	1,867	324	1,806	1,648
S.C.	3,226	360	4,930	3,266
Ca.	4,114	810	3,975	2,496
Fla.	65	14	24	18
Ky.	572	116	72	497
Tenn.	707	63	80	450
Ala.	1,036	220	256	535
Miss.	702	183	255	432
Ark.	2,027	1,650	1,044	1,539
La.	201	54	63	66
Okla.	438	302	413	247
Tex.	1,327	472	696	346
Idaho	284	41	350	390
Colo.	1,831	1,219	316	2,053
N.Mex.	167	32	270	320
Utah	646	112	300	656
Wash.	2,086	135	810	1,630
Oreg.	576	250	400	613
Calif., all	30,698	29,669	35,878	39,044
Clingstone 2/	19,506	19,668	24,544	18,126
Freestone	11,193	10,001	11,334	10,918
U. S.	3/68,186	50,627	63,627	61,626

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS				
		Production 1/		
State	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	49	45	33
Conn.	50	60	53	47
N.Y.	679	520	486	418
Pa.	277	210	200	205
Ohio	243	177	200	175
Ind.	136	81	100	91
Ill.	308	161	204	158
Mich.	721	736	966	1,078
Mo.	194	135	132	138
Kans.	84	74	78	64
Va.	210	42	102	132
W.Va.	72	42	59	70
N.C.	202	73	154	163
S.C.	92	34	64	40
Ga.	314	158	241	202
Fla.	145	78	75	104
Ky.	128	35	56	81
Tenn.	168	43	58	108
Ala.	241	97	99	108
Miss.	275	136	126	167
Ark.	153	107	94	64
La.	168	105	70	123
Okla.	150	117	104	52
Tex.	335	227	261	119
Idaho	57	36	58	72
Colo.	187	160	193	214
Utah	156	35	198	257
Wash., all	7,046	5,703	5,554	4,833
Bartlett	5,231	3,950	3,970	3,465
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584	1,368
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	4,997	5,391
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147	2,166
Other	2,958	3,817	2,850	3,225
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001	15,126
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001	13,459
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000	1,667
U.S.	2/30,306	29,312	30,028	29,833

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
T o n s				
N.Y.	55,540	95,800	60,700	52,500
N.J.	1,820	1,700	1,300	1,100
Pa.	16,940	30,900	17,400	16,300
Ohio	13,500	19,100	15,600	14,000
Ind.	1,880	1,200	800	900
Ill.	2,880	2,600	2,000	1,900
Mich.	33,250	43,000	10,000	35,900
Iowa	2,660	2,500	2,200	2,200
Mo.	4,490	4,700	4,400	3,900
Kans.	1,860	1,400	1,300	900
Va.	1,495	1,100	1,100	1,100
W.Va.	1,140	1,000	900	900
N.C.	4,070	3,000	3,200	2,900
S.C.	1,190	1,400	1,500	1,300
Ga.	1,980	2,000	1,900	1,700
Ark.	9,480	10,800	10,800	8,800
Ariz.	1,070	1,300	2,500	2,800
Wash.	18,590	23,000	22,700	28,400
Oreg.	1,460	1,400	1,500	1,300
Calif., all	2,627,100	2,440,000	3,224,000	2,848,000
Wine varieties	565,100	512,000	651,000	562,000
Table varieties	542,100	596,000	768,000	679,000
Raisin varieties	1,519,900	1,332,000	1,805,000	1,607,000
Raisins 2/	256,000	156,000	241,000	---
Not dried	495,900	708,000	841,000	---
U. S.	2/2,807,710	2,687,900	3,385,800	3,026,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES				
		Production 1/		
Crop and State	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952

Tons				
Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:				
California	203,700	213,000	172,000	155,000
Washington	20,020	1,600	4,800	14,000
Utah	5,020	400	6,400	5,000
3 States	228,740	215,000	183,200	174,000

PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,060	7,100	4,800	7,700
California	79,000	77,000	97,000	56,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,580	10,000	22,000	24,000
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	13,600	16,600
Eastern Washington	16,890	12,600	10,600	13,900
Western Washington	6,020	1,000	3,000	2,700
Oregon, all	71,070	22,300	59,800	52,900
Eastern Oregon	15,410	3,100	5,800	13,300
Western Oregon	55,660	19,200	54,000	39,600

Dry Basis 2/				
California	183,700	149,000	177,000	132,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS						
		Condition Sept. 1		Production 1/		
Crop and State	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1941-50		1952

		Percent			Tons	
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	90	84	2/32,390	2/30,000	---
Not dried)	---	---	65	15,700	14,000	---

OLIVES:						
California	52	71	---	46,400	67,000	---

ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	31,140	42,700	35,300

WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	63,030	68,300	73,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,740	9,100	8,100
2 States	---	---	---	69,770	77,400	81,100

FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,080	6,100	10,300
Washington	---	---	---	941	820	1,130
2 States	---	---	---	7,021	6,920	11,430

AVOCADOS:						
Florida	60	75	59	3,445	6,500	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
Thousand pounds						
N.C.	2,164	2,190	2,200	250	245	270
S.C.	2,277	3,680	2,982	375	650	450
Ga.	25,008	42,300	30,504	4,435	9,200	6,696
Fla.	2,355	3,440	1,964	1,790	1,840	1,300
Ala.	9,933	21,300	9,800	2,270	4,700	2,800
Miss.	3,574	7,000	3,960	3,365	6,600	3,240
Ark.	721	800	700	3,229	4,550	2,300
La.	2,593	3,450	3,800	8,212	12,250	13,000
Okla.	1,384	1,500	1,000	18,276	23,500	7,100
Tex.	3,997	1,000	3,000	26,418	4,700	28,500
U.S.	2/ 54,026	86,660	59,910	2/ 69,180	68,235	65,656

State	Production	
	All Pecans	
	Average 1941-50	Indicated 1952
Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,414	2,435
S.C.	2,652	4,330
Ga.	29,443	51,500
Fla.	4,145	5,280
Ala.	12,203	26,000
Miss.	6,939	13,600
Ark.	3,950	5,350
La.	10,805	15,700
Okla.	19,660	25,000
Tex.	30,415	5,700
U.S.	2/ 123,206	154,895

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/	
	Average	Indicated
	1941-50	1952
Barrels		
Mass.	497,600	2/ 610,000
N.J.	76,700	76,000
Wis.	147,100	2/ 222,000
Wash.	35,880	33,000
Orega	12,380	14,700
5 States	769,660	982,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (barrels): Washington, 5,000; Oregon, 2,100.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (barrels): Massachusetts, 39,000; Wisconsin, 16,000.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	Condition September 1 17			
		1949	1950	1951	1952
Percent					
ORANGES:					
California, all	76	69	71	76	77
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	68	62	72	75
Valencias	77	70	76	78	78
Florida, all	70	64	71	74	71
Early & Midseason	71	64	72	75	71
Valencias	69	63	70	73	71
Texas, all	68	18	61	1	38
Early & Midseason 2/	3/61	20	63	1	39
Valencias	3/58	15	59	1	37
Arizona, all	72	68	66	61	64
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/70	68	68	63	64
Valencias	3/68	69	65	59	64
Louisiana, all 2/	74	70	81	17	25
5 States	73	65	71	73	73
TANGERINES:					
Florida	62	60	66	70	66
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	46	67	69	63
Seedless	65	45	70	70	65
Other	60	47	66	68	60
Texas, all	61	14	49	1	20
Arizona, all	72	70	68	66	67
California, all	78	77	74	83	79
Desert Valleys	3/79	79	79	90	80
Other	3/76	76	70	79	79
4 States	63	37	61	44	48
LEMONS:					
California	74	62	73	77	75
LIMES:					
Florida	70	75	72	88	65

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

as of September 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND STATE	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:			Bushels	Thousand bushels		
Maine	348	445	375	61,882	45,835	51,000
N.Y., L.I.	271	300	320	16,415	14,400	16,960
N.Y., Up St.	173	250	240	15,768	13,500	12,480
Pa.	168	235	210	19,990	16,215	13,650
3 Eastern	251.6	328.3	307.5	115,054	89,950	94,090
Mich.	126	180	175	16,958	10,800	10,150
Wis.	122	185	190	12,820	9,805	10,830
Minn.	121	170	175	17,309	11,900	12,075
N. Dak.	142	190	185	19,872	15,580	16,230
S. Dak.	94	150	125	2,467	1,650	1,375
5 Central	126.2	180.2	179.2	69,326	49,735	50,710
Nebr.	176	200	200	10,518	6,000	6,600
Mont.	158	215	220	2,337	2,150	2,420
Idaho	247	280	300	39,312	37,520	42,300
Wyo.	180	185	200	2,035	1,202	1,520
Colo.	246	255	350	17,627	11,475	16,450
Utah	196	205	240	2,938	2,316	3,048
Nev.	214	260	260	504	364	416
Wash.	294	400	390	9,905	11,600	10,140
Oreg.	260	330	335	10,960	11,220	12,060
Calif. 1/	325	400	375	12,778	12,800	13,500
10 Western	241.6	290.1	308.2	108,914	96,647	108,454
TOTAL 18	201.2	267.6	269.2	223,294	236,332	253,254
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
N.H.	198	250	230	1,186	975	943
Vt.	163	180	190	1,405	738	779
Mass.	187	230	210	3,157	1,886	1,911
R. I.	223	265	240	1,293	1,060	1,104
Conn.	217	285	260	3,207	2,252	2,366
W. Va.	102	105	85	2,694	1,575	1,275
Ohio	156	230	200	7,656	5,750	5,000
Ind.	151	240	200	4,348	3,360	2,600
Ill.	91	110	85	1,721	825	595
Iowa	109	130	125	2,889	1,040	1,250
N. Mex.	101	120	100	277	144	100
TOTAL 11 Oth. LATE	147.5	198.4	175.7	29,834	19,605	17,923
29 LATE STATES	194.9	260.6	260.0	323,128	255,937	271,177
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
N. J.	209	267	185	11,462	2,747	4,625
Del.	103	200	173	330	700	848
Md.	120	150	112	1,762	1,230	829
Va.	139	186	128	8,352	6,882	4,608
Ky.	90	98	84	3,365	1,960	1,596
Mo.	111	112	81	3,022	1,456	1,053
Kans.	98	80	50	1,620	368	255
Ariz.	262	365	354	1,292	1,387	1,487
TOTAL 8	145.0	181.7	133.5	31,106	21,459	15,301
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	189.3	252.2	247.5	354,234	277,396	286,478

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. C.	126	141	118	9,572	6,909	5,782
S. C.	107	149	145	2,295	1,937	2,030
Ga.	70	69	75	1,217	483	450
Fla.	155	258	251	4,398	6,321	7,706
Tenn.	86	81	78	3,005	1,539	1,404
Ala.	96	136	142	4,047	4,216	4,118
Miss.	69	58	59	1,531	522	472
Ark.	83	79	66	2,820	1,106	792
La.	60	62	66	2,035	744	693
Okla.	71	81	80	1,359	526	520
Texas	97	116	120	4,402	2,204	2,040
Calif. 1/	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	141.4	191.0	196.4	60,291	48,312	51,207
TOTAL U.S.	180.4	240.7	238.1	414,525	325,708	337,685

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes 1,093,000 bushels of commercial early potatoes not marketed.

SWEET POTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	142	165	155	2,256	2,310	2,170
Ind.	117	135	100	152	81	60
Ill.	92	110	85	240	132	94
Iowa	100	110	110	154	110	110
Mo.	100	110	90	598	275	180
Kans.	112	85	85	215	85	119
Del.	126	150	135	150	105	108
Md.	149	160	140	1,212	800	700
Va.	116	130	115	2,763	2,210	1,955
N. C.	106	94	90	6,850	3,760	3,780
S. C.	96	85	80	5,115	2,380	2,080
Ga.	77	65	60	5,781	1,625	1,680
Fla.	67	68	60	950	510	450
Ky.	86	84	70	1,141	462	336
Tenn.	98	90	80	2,944	990	1,040
Ala.	82	65	60	4,832	1,365	1,200
Miss.	91	60	65	4,836	1,320	1,560
Ark.	82	74	60	1,483	518	420
La.	92	100	105	9,453	6,400	8,400
Okla.	70	75	55	542	225	192
Tex.	85	65	65	4,855	1,365	1,885
Calif.	107	125	115	1,182	1,250	1,150
U. S.	93.0	91.8	87.9	57,703	28,278	29,669

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1950	1951	1952
Division	1941-50			
Pounds				
Me.	17.3	16.8	18.8	16.7
N.H.	17.0	16.2	19.6	18.3
Vt.	15.6	15.9	17.4	17.2
Mass.	18.8	18.8	20.2	20.4
Conn.	18.8	18.5	19.7	19.2
N.Y.	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.6
N.J.	21.0	21.2	23.0	22.1
Pa.	18.5	19.8	20.0	20.2
N.Atl.	18.60	19.57	20.54	20.14
Ohio	17.4	19.4	19.3	19.6
Ind.	16.7	17.3	18.5	18.7
Ill.	16.6	18.6	19.2	19.2
Mich.	19.2	20.9	21.5	22.4
Wis.	17.2	18.7	19.5	19.3
E.N.Cent.	17.36	19.04	19.71	19.75
Minn.	14.4	15.1	16.5	16.3
Iowa	15.6	17.7	18.2	17.8
Mo.	13.8	15.8	15.9	15.7
N.Dak.	14.3	16.2	16.3	16.2
S.Dak.	12.7	14.0	14.7	13.4
Nebr.	15.0	16.5	16.1	16.4
Kans.	13.9	15.9	16.0	14.9
W.N.Cent.	14.30	15.90	16.33	15.89
Md.	17.1	17.7	18.3	18.4
Va.	14.9	16.0	16.7	16.4
W.Va.	14.7	15.4	14.5	15.0
N.C.	14.2	14.4	14.4	15.4
S.C.	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.2
Ga.	9.8	11.3	10.4	10.6
S.Atl.	13.79	14.39	14.58	14.47
Ky.	14.3	15.2	13.7	13.6
Tenn.	13.1	13.5	12.9	12.2
Ala.	8.6	10.3	9.7	9.3
Miss.	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.9
Ark.	9.8	10.7	10.7	9.6
Okla.	10.2	11.9	10.6	10.6
Tex.	8.8	9.7	9.5	8.6
S.Cent.	10.67	11.38	11.13	10.39
Mont.	16.6	17.0	18.5	17.5
Idaho	19.4	20.5	21.5	20.2
Wyo.	17.5	20.7	20.3	19.5
Colo.	15.7	17.1	16.5	17.4
Utah	18.3	20.4	21.8	22.2
Wash.	20.2	21.6	21.4	21.8
Oreg.	18.0	19.0	19.4	19.0
Calif.	20.0	20.5	21.4	21.7
West.	18.42	19.71	20.08	20.03
U.S.	15.24	16.58	16.96	16.62

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced				
and	hand during August	100 layers	During August	Jan.-Aug. incl.			
Division:	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
	Thousands		Number		Millions		
Me.	2,979	3,232	1,686	1,658	50	54	400
N.H.	2,106	2,104	1,618	1,593	34	34	271
Vt.	710	781	1,584	1,662	11	13	107
Mass.	4,322	4,196	1,662	1,655	80	69	650
R.I.	541	494	1,596	1,628	9	8	70
Conn.	3,246	3,134	1,643	1,606	53	50	397
N.Y.	10,144	10,808	1,519	1,531	154	165	1,447
N.J.	12,014	12,692	1,538	1,519	185	193	1,557
Pa.	15,976	17,124	1,482	1,432	237	245	2,269
N. Atl.	52,538	54,565	1,547	1,523	813	831	7,168
Ohio	12,342	12,547	1,483	1,460	134	133	1,868
Ind.	11,547	12,046	1,438	1,383	166	167	1,806
Ill.	14,259	14,656	1,353	1,333	194	203	2,126
Mich.	7,392	7,208	1,494	1,432	110	103	1,134
Wis.	10,273	10,021	1,424	1,500	153	150	1,574
E. N. Cent.	55,813	56,488	1,446	1,427	807	806	8,508
Minn.	17,360	17,012	1,562	1,510	272	257	2,673
Iowa	20,464	20,489	1,544	1,531	316	314	3,349
Mo.	12,342	11,779	1,395	1,364	172	161	2,020
N. Dak.	2,918	3,034	1,463	1,483	43	45	399
S. Dak.	5,682	5,693	1,507	1,466	86	83	695
Nebr.	7,910	7,826	1,420	1,401	113	110	1,238
Kans.	8,957	8,917	1,364	1,352	122	121	1,422
W. N. Cent.	75,633	74,750	1,485	1,460	1,123	1,091	12,046
Del.	710	736	1,318	1,318	9	10	92
Md.	2,716	2,771	1,352	1,290	37	36	385
Va.	5,717	5,600	1,314	1,271	75	71	821
W. Va.	2,630	2,472	1,438	1,407	38	35	332
N. C.	7,193	7,309	1,246	1,277	90	93	883
S. C.	3,045	2,966	1,221	1,122	37	33	349
Ga.	5,068	5,158	1,153	1,153	58	59	591
Fla.	2,029	2,138	1,268	1,252	26	27	259
S. Atl.	29,108	29,150	1,271	1,249	370	364	3,768
Ky.	5,796	6,308	1,280	1,221	74	77	870
Tenn.	5,944	6,317	1,175	1,147	70	71	751
Ala.	4,737	4,780	1,141	1,094	54	52	545
Miss.	4,464	4,645	1,043	1,023	47	48	477
Ark.	4,636	4,592	1,172	1,132	55	52	567
La.	2,856	2,704	1,032	1,043	29	28	283
Okla.	6,193	5,757	1,128	1,166	70	67	857
Tex.	14,442	16,249	1,110	1,166	160	189	1,975
S. Cent.	49,068	51,252	1,139	1,139	559	584	6,325
Mont.	1,180	1,231	1,376	1,389	16	17	167
Idaho	1,188	1,266	1,426	1,497	17	19	187
Wyo.	544	512	1,581	1,451	9	7	79
Colo.	1,974	2,074	1,420	1,420	28	29	283
N. Mex.	668	585	1,383	1,389	9	8	90
Ariz.	485	432	1,194	1,321	6	6	161
Utah	2,014	2,040	1,485	1,544	30	31	315
Nev.	140	141	1,426	1,472	2	2	19
Wash.	2,868	3,321	1,538	1,541	44	51	469
Oreg.	2,156	2,357	1,544	1,544	33	36	355
Calif.	15,539	16,396	1,581	1,668	246	273	2,195
West.	28,756	30,355	1,530	1,578	440	479	4,320
U.S.	290,916	296,560	1,413	1,401	4,112	4,155	42,035

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